THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Railway and Transit Companies; the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern and Western India, &c.
A MAP OF INDIA.
Corrected up to March 1889.
BOMBAY:
Printed at the Bombay Gazette Steam Press.
ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,799—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1889.

ROYAL BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.
As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
2	0	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	12	16
2	4		16	20
2	8		20	24
2	12	Dinner—St. Julien, La Rose and Palmo	24	32
3	0		24	32
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3	8	After Dinner—Chateau Rauzan, Leoville	32	40
3	12		32	40
4	0	"C. P. & Co.'s stock and selection of Claret are the largest, and rank as the finest in India."		

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SHIPPING.

...ULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday. 1889.
MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	30th Dec.
B.L. KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	27th ,,
ASSAM	3038	500	G.W. F. Browne	3rd Jan.
B.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	10th ,,
† MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	17th ,,
B.L. GANGES	4206	800	T. I. Alderton	24th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	31st ,,
B.L. ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	7th Feb.
† SIAM	3041	600	H. T. Weighell	14th ,,
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	21st ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	28th ,,
B.L. PENINSULAR	5500	1000	W. J. Webber	7th Mar.
† SIAM	3041	600	H. T. Weighell	14th ,,
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	21st ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	28th ,,
B.L. MASSILIA	4918	1000	C. Fraser	4th Apr.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain	On or about 1890.
MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	18th Mar.
ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	12th Apr.
PENINSULAR	5500	1000	W. J. Webber	13th May.

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London, by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a. m. on day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On or about 1889.
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	19th Dec.
PENINSULAR	5500	1000	W. J. Webber	2nd Jan. 90.
SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	16th Jan.
MASSILIA	4918	1000	C. Fraser	,,

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 6th December 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay.

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th Dec.
PO		...	10th Jan. 1890.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st Feb. 1890.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th Feb. 1890.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th Mar. 1890.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st April 1890.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO	On the 8th January 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec. 12, 1889.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	5th Jan. 90
POSEIDON	Lomisich	4,600	600	5th Feb. 90

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey, from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 2[illegible] and BRINDISI on the 24th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA	A. Lussich	4 000	600	10th Jan '90

Calling at Aden, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MEDUSA	G. Messel	3,500	550	14th Jan. '90

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 11th Dec. 1889.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	T.R. Commander.	To sail.
ML PERSIA	3547 R. Hutchison	24th Dec.
M BRITANNIA	3069 Thos. Mitchell	9th Jan.
ML NUBIA	3551 F. Blight	21st ,,
M ARABIA	3544 J. Laird	8th Feb.
L HISPANIA	3380 G. Abrey	25th ,,
ML ASIA	3560 Wm. Russell	11th Mar.
L PERSIA	3547 R. Hutchison	29th ,,
ML BRITANNIA	3069 Thos. Mitchell	12th April.
L NUBIA	3551 F. Blight	26th ,,
L ARABIA	3544 J. Laird	17th May.
ML HISPANIA	3380 G. Abrey	31st ,,

Steamers marked L proceed to Liverpool direct; those marked M to Marseilles only; steamers marked ML go to Liverpool via Marseilles and book passengers for both ports. Passengers by the Marseilles steamers can book through to London (overland from Marseilles). Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and an experienced stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for first-class passengers. All the state-rooms are on the upper deck. For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 30th Nov. 1889.

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Outward, in Non-Liners, from £20 to £30 per adult, Saloon.

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HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, shipped, or forwarded by P. and O. at Cargo rates to port of destination or address.

PASSENGERS met on arrival and departure by reliable Agents.

SOVEREIGNS, DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR NOTES given at best rates.

LADIES, Children, and Gentlemen respectively grouped in selected Saloon cabins; special arrangement for Families and Parties.

INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates, and ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE TELEGRAMS arranged for economically.

INTEREST at 3 per cent. allowed on passage money deposited with us in advance.

Full particulars supplied and HANDBOOKS sent free on application.

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BANKERS AND AGENTS,
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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, at 11 a.m. on 22nd December, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 18th December, and the

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 19th December, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 18th December.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 20th December.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 17th December.

The undersigned are prepared to accept Marine Risks on the Indian Imperial Marine Insurance Company, Ld.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 16th December 1889. Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Commanders.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
EDEN HALL	R. N. Jones	3,600	400	21st Dec
ASTON HALL	S. Fowler	1,600	400	4th Jan. '90

These Steamers have good accommodation for a limited number of Passengers at moderate rates, but carry no Surgeon and Stewardess.

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Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports.

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FRENCH SWEETS
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Ladies' Collarettes	150	to 250
Ladies' Jewelled Rings	40	500
Ladies' Necklets	150	250
Lockets and Earrings	150	300
Lockets	40	500
Necklets	150	250
Pearl Ear Studs	50	60
Pearl Studs	108	120
Pencil Cases	25	100
Pen and Pencil Cases	40	100
Pen Holders	16	to 36
Pin and Studs	70	150
Rings, Gipsy, Mizpah, &c.	20	40
Scarf Pins	8	150
Scarf Rings	25	60
Sleeve Links	35	60
Solitaires	35	40
Studs and Links	50	80
Tooth Picks	18	35
Trinkets	15	40
Wedding Rings	25	30

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Babies' Bells and Whistles	8	to 25
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Butter Dishes	100	110
Card Cases	27	70
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Cigarette Cases	31-8	70
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Compasses	5	to 8
Flasks	75	90
Goblets	110	200
Inkstands	140	160
Knives	7	15
Match Boxes	10	20
Match Boxes Enamelled	20	30
Muffineers	40	100
Pap Bowls	84	100
Salt Cellars	80	140
Scent Bottles	10	40
Silver Mounted Tea Services	110	to 130
Snuff Boxes	30	40
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Tea Services	200	250
Tea Spoons	50	60
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Twenty-four do. do. ... ...Rs. 38 per month.
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The weight of the Piano when packed complete is 11 *maunds* 30 *seers.*

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2 yards by 2 yards.	2½ by 2 yards.	2 by 3 yards.
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BOMBAY, POONA AND SECUNDERABAD.

FARBENFABRIKEN VORMALS FRIEDR. BAYER & Co.
PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS' PILULÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Biliousness and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ, OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Spermatorrhœa, Exhaustion, Nervousness, Debility, Incapacity, Loss of Memory, and all those diseases for which Mercury, Sarsaparilla, &c., are not only employed in vain, but too often to the utter destruction of the sufferer's health. To the people of India, and similar enervating climates, as also all those who by indiscretion in early life, have ruined their constitutions, this miraculous life-reviving tonic will give, as it were, a new existence. This medicine strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, speedily removes nervous fears, renovates the impaired powers of life, and gradually invigorates the most shattered constitution. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary, the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price, 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle, of all the principal Merchants in India.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red round, without which none can possibly be genuine.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA,

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under special discount.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SWITCHBACK RAILWAY.

GREAT REDUCTION in Price
On and after MONDAY 16th inst.
Entrance to Enclosure ... 2 Annas.
Entrance to Switch ... 2 do.

BAND on WEDNESDAYS and THURSDAYS, from 6 to 10 p.m.

Swings, Shooting Gallery, and other attractions.

THE
COLUMBIA ELITE
ROLLER SKATING RINK,
Opposite the Victoria Terminus,
NOW OPEN TO THE PUBLIC,
From 5 to 7-30, and 8-30 to 11 p.m.
ADMISSION, TUESDAY NIGHT, 8 ANNAS.
Other Nights, etc. I, unless otherwise advertised.
ADMISSION, EVENINGS, 5 TO 7-30, 8 ANNAS.

The Rink is also open every morning, except Saturday, for practice for Ladies only from 10 to 12. To this Session admission is free.

Saturday Morning, from 10 to 12-30; and Saturday Afternoon, from 2 to 4.

CHILDREN'S MATINEE,
Children under 12, free. Adults, 8 Annas.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1889.
OUR SECOND GRAND FETE NIGHT,
Doors open 8-30.

10 o'clock Mr. H. A Simmons will perform on Stilts 2 feet high.
10-35 Instructors' Race.
10-35 Three-legged Race all comers.
11 o'clock Mr. H. A. Simmons will run a handicap race against all comers.
General Skating until 12 o'clock.
Admission, Rs.2, Reserved chairs, Re. 3.
Skater 1 Re. extra.
Tickets are now ready. Secure them early and avoid the rush.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

LESSEE AND MANAGER.....Mr. THOMAS HUDSON.

THE EVENING RESORT FOR PLEASURABLE PASTIME.
SOCIETY'S REUNIONS.
A POPULAR ENTERTAINMENT
At Popular Prices.
Continued Triumphant Success.
THE RENOWNED AND ONLY
HUDSON'S SURPRISE PARTY,
THE DONATORS OF MIRTH AND MUSIC.
A Combination of Star Artists,
Nightly introducing Masterpieces of Vocalization and Artistic Rendering of Negro Life and Character, consisting of the Flower of Minstrel Song, exquisitely rendered; the quintessence of American Jig Dancing, bewitchingly illustrating the Poetry of Motion; Fun-provoking Sketches, charmingly mounted; together with a host of Comical, Whimsical, Musical, Nonsensical, and Delightful Oddities.
Admission as usual. Smiling begins 9 p.m. Box office SUNDAY & Co.

STANLY SETON, Business Agent.
Entire change of programme, tomorrow evening.
SATURDAY, DEC. 21,
MONSTER CARNIVAL PROGRAMME,
First Time of Our Burlesque Opera,
KILL TROVATORE, &c., &c.

WESTERN INDIA GOLF CLUB.

PATRON H. R. H. the DUKE of CONNAUGHT.
CHRISTMAS MEET 1889.

PROGRAMMES can be had on application to
W. G. BETHAM,
Honorary Secretary, W. I. G. C.
Nasik Districts, 15th December.

MADRAS RACES 1890.

JANUARY 21st, 23rd, 25th and 28th.

OWNERS are reminded that the Final Entries close 1st January 1890.
Tent and Stable accomodation is provided on the Race-course. Those requiring the same, should apply to the undersigned without delay.
W. T. HAMILTON HOLMES,
Secretary, Madras Races.

STONE ENGRAVING.

THE only ESTABLISHMENTS at BOMBAY and POONA, where you can select a GOLD SIGNET RING set with any stone and have a Monogram, Crest, or Initials cut on at a few days' notice, is

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
JEWELLERS, ENGRAVERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE is hereby given that EDULJEE NUSSERWANJEE SETNA has contracted to sell to the undersigned all that piece or parcel of Government Land or Ground, being a portion of an oart with the messuages, tenement, sheds and stables standing thereon, situate at Breach Candy Road in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 450 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the Breach Candy Road, on the west by the other portion of the said oart belonging to the vendor, on the north a passage of the oart, and beyond that is the property of Bhae Jeevonjee, and on the south by the property of Parsee Nowrojee Sorabjee Setna, and which said premises are registered in the book of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Survey No. 111, and new Survey No. 813, and old No. 45 and new No. 308, and assessed by the Municipality under ward Nos. 2212 and 2213, and street No. 414. All persons having any claim against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lien, lease, or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his house, No. 18, Candawadee Lane, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claims, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.—Dated this 15th day of December 1889.
PURSHOTUM BAPOOJEE.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona,
" COOPER, MADON and Co.,
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

THE undersigned begs to inform his numerous Patrons, Constituents and the public, that he has quite recently received the following goods of the best quality. Suits made at a short notice, and a perfect fit guaranteed. Prices are exceptionally cheap to suit everybody.

		Rs.	Rs.
Gent's	Cashmere Coat and Trousers ...	15 to 25	per Suit.
Do.	Tweed Coat and Trousers ...	12 to 15	"
Do.	Dark Blue and Black Serge Coat and Trousers.....	15 to 18	
Do.	Best do. do. Coating, Coat and Cashmere Trousers	25 to 30	
Do.	do. do. do. Morning Coat, Vest and Cashmere Trousers	35 to 40	"
Do.	do. Black Broadcloth Dress, Suits complete	50 to 60	each
Do.	do. Cricketing White Flannel Suits	20 to 25	"
Do.	do. Cotton Check Suits.....	10 to 12	"
Do.	Tweed Ulsters for Cold Weather.	20 to 25	"
Do.	Black Felt Hats, light in weight.	6 to 7	"
Do.	Neckties of different colors and fashions.....	As. 8 to 1	"
Do.	Best Linen Collars of latest different fashions	4 to 5	per dozen
Do.	Best Merino Socks	8 to 12	"
Do.	Railway Rugs	10 to 15	"
Do.	Boots and Shoes of different kinds, durable, lasting, elegant and serviceable, combined with cheapness.		

ESSUBJEE ADUMJEE,
Meadow Street, Fort.

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an Alphabetical Index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,
with number of Stands, &c.
Complete and easy reference.
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
Cloth Limp Cover.
Price, Annas 4.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

NOTICES.

INDIAN IMPERIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS to the above Company and are prepared to accept Marine risks on the most favorable terms.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE, & Co.,
Agents.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

THE RATE of INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one year is to-day INCREASED from 4½ per cent. per annum to 5 per cent. per annum.
By order of the Court of Directors,
J. C. BERGENDAHL,
Agent.
Bombay, 1st June 1889.

NOTICE.

WE have THIS DAY REMOVED our Offices from Elphinstone Circle to the OLD SECRETARIAT BUILDINGS.
BEYTS, CRAIG & Co.
Bombay, 16th Dec. 1889.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Kanhan Division, Central Provinces, has vacancies for from four to six Sub-overseers. Candidates should produce certificates that they are able to supervise simple road construction.
Salary including horse allowance up to 50 will be given. Applications for the posts should be made without delay.
M. LESLIE.
For Executive Engineer, Kanhan Division.
Ex. Engineer's Office, Kamptee, 30th Nov. 1889.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee of the Chamber have appointed the following days for the purpose of BALLOTING for the ELECTION of the CHAIRMAN and DEPUTY CHAIRMAN of the Chamber for 1890:—
MONDAY and TUESDAY, 16th and 17th instant. for the election of Chairman.
THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 19th and 20th instant. for the election of Deputy Chairman.
The ballot box will be open at the Offices of the Chamber from 10 a. m. till 6 p. m. on each of the above days.
By order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL, Secretary.
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay 7th December 1889.

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association will be held in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, Graham's Buildings, on TUESDAY, 17th December 1889, at 4-15 p.m., to transact the following business:—
1. To pass the accounts for the year ending 30th November 1889.
2. To elect the Committee for 1890, and to transact any other business that may be brought forward.
By order of the Committee.,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.
Bombay, 10th December 1889.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, Khandalla, and EGUTPURI HOTEL, Egutpuri.
These HOTELS are splendidly situated, and within easy distance from Railway Stations. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.—Apply to
NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla and Egutpuri.

TO BE SOLD, with immediate possession, a newly built freehold Bungalow, charmingly situated on the west side of Parli Hill, Bandora, with an excellent view and entirely open to the sea breeze; together with the compound in which it stands, containing about 3,500 square yards of land, roomy coach-house, suitabling for 3 horses, cookroom and ample servants' quarters. The house contains dining-room, drawing-room, morning room, two bedrooms with dressing-rooms and bath rooms attached, and a large godown. For further particulars apply to Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, 20, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.
CHRISTMAS TICKETS.

FROM 14th to 31st December, First and Second Class Return Tickets at a fare and a third will be issued for the holidays, for distances of and over 200 miles.
2. Christmas holiday tickets between Bombay and Agra, Delhi and Ferozepore Cantonment, will be issued at the following special rates:—

Agra	First-class	Rs. 78-9	Second-class	Rs.	39-5
Delhi	"	" 80	"	"	40
Ferozepore...	"	" 90	"	"	45

3. The holder of a Return ticket from any station south of Bandikui to Delhi can return via Agra or vice versa, and to Ferozpore via Delhi or Agra or vice versa.
4. Holiday tickets will be available for the return journey up to and including the 14th January 1890.
T. O'CALLAGHAN,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 30th November 1889.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

TENDERS will be received by the Loco. and Carr. Superintendent at his office at Parel up to 1 p.m., on the 20th December 1889, for the purchase of about 200 tons cleaned coal ashes, now lying at the Company's Running Engine Shed at Parel, and also any more that may accumulate up to 30th June 1890.
Tenders to be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure of which will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction. All securities must be endorsed in favour of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company.
Rate per ton should be offered.
Full payment for the 200 tons ashes to be made promptly on acceptance of the Tender and delivery taken within one month from such acceptance. For future accumulation the payment to be made before taking delivery.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.
H. S. LUARD,
Offg. Loco. & Carr. Supt.
Parel Works, 13th December 1889.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 67 OF 1883.

SALOO SHEW NAIQUEEN, residing in Moogbhat Lane, in a Chawl, No. 43, outside the Fort .....Plaintiff.
vs.
GANOO *alias* KANOO TOOKARAM, residing at Hyderabad, Deccan, and DIPAJEE TOOLSAJEE, residing at Chinchpoogly .....Defendants.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit, on the 27th day of November, 1884, it was ordered that this suit should be dismissed and that the said plaintiff should pay to the said defendant, Ganoo *alias* Kanoo Tookaram, the sum of Rs. 1,471-12 for costs of this suit;
And whereas by a warrant of sale, dated the 19th day of March, 1889, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell the right, title and interest of the plaintiff in the lands and premises in the said warrant mentioned; that is to say:—
All that piece or parcel of Foras freehold new Salt Batty ground, situate on the north side of Arthur Road, Chinchpoogly, in the sub-district of Bombay, outside the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1606 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 149, and new No. 16,690, and new survey No. 1-2521, consisting of 1,439 square yards of ground let to Fazendares tenants on payment of Re. 43-13 a year, and of 167 square yards of ground absolutely belonging to the said Saloo Shew Naiqueen, with buildings thereon standing, and assessed by the Municipality under No. 110, and the whole premises are bounded as follows, that is to say:—On the east by the road called Arthur Road, on the west Great Indian Peninsular Railway line, on the north by the ground of Kanoo Tookaram Sindia, and on the south partly by the property of Rustomji Jamsedji Palkheewala, partly by the property of the said Govind Tookaram Ranjee Sindia, partly by the property of Madhoo Bhowana Hujelé, partly by the property of the said Luxmee Bhugjee Dhumalay, and the said premises were formerly occupied by Tookaram Ramjee Sindia and Dipajee Toolsaji Bhojhuli, and are now in the occupation of the said Tookaram Ramjee Sindia and his sub-tenants and the tenants of the said plaintiff, Saloo Shew Naiqueen:
Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on TUESDAY, the 17th day of December, 1889, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the Sheriff of Bombay will, under and by virtue of the said Warrant of sale, put up for sale by Public Auction, on the premises, to the highest bidder, and without reserve, the right, title and interest of the said plaintiff in the said lands and premises, or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree and costs when taxed.
The following is a list of the rights, charges and claims, to which the said lands and premises are supposed to be liable:—
A claim of Sadasew Ramchundra for Rupees four thousand and three hundred with interest at nine per cent. per annum, from 11th December, 1883, under an indenture of mortgage, dated 14th December, 1883, made between Saloo Shew Naiqueen of the one part, and Sadasew Ramchandra of the other part.
Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises, nor the title of the said plaintiff to the same or to any interest therein.
Should the said plaintiff have no saleable interest whatever in any lot to be sold in accordance with this proclamation, any sum paid by the purchaser, by way of full or part payment for the same, will be re-payable to the purchaser.
The abovementioned defendant, Ganoo alias Kanoo Tookaram has not obtained permission to bid at the sale.
One-fourth of the purchase-money shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser; the remainder of the purchase-money must be paid by the purchaser, to the Sheriff, on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.
The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.
In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government, and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.
For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 14th day of November 1889.
JAVERILAL UMIASHUNKER YAJNIK,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Messrs. MUNSUKHLAL DAMODHUR and JAMBETJEE,
Attorneys for first Defendant.

GWILYM EVAN'S QUININE BITTERS.

IMPORTANT TO ALL.

IT IS generally admitted that the climate of India is trying to all constitutions and we have much pleasure in calling attention to one of the simplest, yet most effectual, preparations yet dispensed. He refer to

GWILYM EVAN'S QUININE BITTERS.

THIS preparation has been before the public for many years and has steadily gained in popular favour. These Bitters contain a suitable quantity of Quinine in each dose, combined with the active principles of other well-known medicinal plants, viz., Gentian, Lavender, Burdock, Sarsaparilla, Saffron, and Dandelion, mixed scientifically and in happy proportions, thereby forming a Tonic Bitter *positively unequalled*.
The QUININE are not recommended to cure "all ills that flesh is heir to," but they are strongly recommended as a bracing, invigorating, and agreeable "pick-me-up."
The QUININE BITTERS give tone.
QUININE BITTERS strengthen the system.
QUININE BITTERS improve the appetite and make a man feel that he has nerves of steel.
QUININE BITTERS give new heart and "go" to all who have lost strength and spirit through long illness, such as fevers or constant residence in hot countries.
QUININE BITTERS revive the spirits, and as such are recommended to people who wish to avoid or abstain from intoxicants.
QUININE BITTERS steady the nerves, as patients who have suffered from sleeplessness arising from over-exertion and anxiety frequently testify.
QUININE BITTERS reduce the temperature, and consequently reduce thirst, and are a specific against fevers.
QUININE BITTERS are purely vegetable, and are suitable to all ages, from the infant to the adult, and are peculiarly adapted to delicate females.
Ladies compelled to live in hot climates like India cannot readily conceive the benefits derivable from this preparation.
The great secret of the success of GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS is that many people who dare not take *Quinine* can take it in its present combination with other medicinal plants without producing headache or other unpleasantness.
QUININE BITTERS are confidently recommended to Clergymen, Officers, Civil Servants, Lawyers, Merchants, and Professional Men generally who have to devote themselves to Study and Brain Work. To Clerks, Shop Assistants, Sempstresses, and all who Work Long Hours in Close Rooms.

TO THE SOLDIERS OF THE FIELD,
TO THE SAILORS OF THE DEEP,
TO THE SHEPHERDS OF THE BUSH,
WE STRONGLY RECOMMEND THEM;
They give
STRENGTH TO THE WEAK,
HEALTH TO THE SICK,
and
ENJOYMENT IN LIFE TO ALL.

"QUININE BITTERS"—NOTHING MORE.

Once upon a midnight dreary, ill in bed quite weak and weary,
With sleeplessness, lone spirits, and indigestion sore;
While I strove in vain at napping, suddenly there came a tapping,
As of some one gently rapping—rapping at my chamber door!
"It's Doctor Draughts," I muttered, "tapping at my chamber door."
'T was the Doctor, nothing more.
Oh distinctly I remember; it was in the bleak December,
And in every single member of my body pains I bore;
Eagerly I wished the morrow—vainly had I sought to borrow
From drugs surcease of sorrow—sorrow for my pains, galore:
And I asked if I should ever be as healthy as before:
Quoth the Doctor—"Never more!"
"Your chest is bad, that's certain; your neuralgia's always hurting,
And your liver is so sluggish that life's to you a bore;
And your heart's so bad at beating that in vain you're sleep entreating,
While from weakness even now you perspire from every pore"—
But, Doctor, when shall I be fit to pass the threshold of my door?"
Quoth the Doctor—"Never more!"
Presently my soul grew stronger; hesitating then no longer:
"Nurse, send for GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS, I implore!"
And the fact is, after tapping one bottle I was napping
In the sweet refreshing napping I had known in days of yore;
And with neuralgia, palpitation, indigestion, and bronchitis,
I was troubled never more!
Now, to all within my hearing, who are now these all ments fearing,
I will give the good advice I received myself before;
See that Evans' stamp's unbroken, and the bottle bears the token
Of "GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS," so well known and praised of yore.
Merely this, and nothing more.

FRAUDULENT COUNTERFEITS.

WE are particularly anxious to caution the public against the attempts of some members of the trade to pass substitutes or even counterfeits of our preparation. Ask plainly for GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS, and see that the name GWILYM EVANS is on label, capsule, and bottle. Every bottle sent out of the laboratory is prepared according to his recipe and under his direct management. Sold in bottles at Re. 1 and Re. 2 by all chemists and native dealers in patent medicines.
N.B.—Every bottle is capsuled and each capsule bears the words "GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS."

SPECIAL AGENTS:—
Messrs. KEMP & Co., Ld.; TREACHER & Co., Ld., PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.; THOMSON & TAYLOR.
Messrs. HEERALAL MOOLJEE, HURJEE MOOLJEE F. S. MADON, J. BROTHERS (Markets.)
Any persons desiring to see a list of *bona fide* testimonials will receive copy on application to any of the Chemists and Druggists in Bombay.
Reference for the above can be made to
MR. NARSILAL DAMODERDAS MAPARA,
No. 7, 3rd BHOIWADA, BOMBAY.
Or QUININE BITTERS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited, Mnally, S. Wales.

LUMINOUS PHOSPHORUS.

Important to Invalids!

H. & T. KIRBY & CO.'S PREPARATIONS possess the vitalizing and energizing properties of this Drug in a state of great activity. The Phosphorus being retained in them unoxidised, it is quickly assimilated and, if taken daily with food, supplies the brain and spinal cord with its proper Pabulum.
In this form it is powerfully remedial, effecting cures in apparently hopeless cases, after all other medicines had failed, particularly in LOSS OF NERVE POWER, as manifested by INCAPACITY FOR WORK, WANT OF ENERGY, LOWNESS OF SPIRITS, NEURALGIA, MENTAL DEPRESSION, MELANCHOLIA, FEEBLE DIGESTION AND CIRCULATION, COLD EXTREMITIES, WEAK HEART, LOSS OF PHYSICAL VIGOUR, and NERVOUS DEBILITY. For these and all other conditions indicating defective nutrition or exhaustion of the nervous centres, whether arising from overwork, the effect of climate or excess. Medical authorities all agree that PHOSPHORUS is the most effectual remedy.
The following preparations, of which we are the ORIGINAL Makers, are thoroughly reliable. They may be obtained from our appointed Agents (see below), in Bottles, 3s., 5s. and 10s. each (English money), the 10s. Bottle containing sufficient for a course of three weeks. Two 10s. Bottles may be obtained direct from the makers' laboratory, carriage paid to any post town in India or Australia, by remitting Post Office Order for 21s.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 5), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.
Dr. KIRBY says: "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs, increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria*.

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia, Sciatica*, and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power*, following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.
For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.
This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state Iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.
This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY's Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in prematûre failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating ammenagogue* in abortive cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*.
Formula No. 30 contains Iron, and as a tonic is most suitable for *feeble, anæmic* females.

For fuller particulars of other Combinations, Medical Men are invited to apply to the Agents for descriptive pamphlet, supplied free of charge.

AGENTS:—CALCUTTA—Naylor, Son, Grimes & Co.; BOMBAY and POONA—Treacher & Co., Limited; BOMBAY—Cooper, Madon & Co., Limited; ALAHABAD—Lyell & Co.; MADRAS—H. W. Smith & Co.

H. & T. KIRBY & CO., Limited, 14, Newman Street, London, W.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.
From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholerais Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."
CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1864.
Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell Street Bloomsbury London.

PILSENER BEER.

KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).
THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.
Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.
N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the label without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.
OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.
GLADE & CO., BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMRIGAR, Sub-Agent.
Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

INSURANCES.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST

OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4 per mensem	(a)	If premiums are payable for whole of life; or
Rs. 35-1-4 "	(b)	If premiums are limited to 20 years;* or
Rs. 41-8-0 "	(c)	If premiums are limited to 15 years;* or
Rs. 45-13-4 "	(d)	If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.*

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium secures a proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, viz., Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.
THE same provisions if commenced at age 40 n. b. would cost respectively (*a*) Rs. 34-9-4, (*b*) Rs. 41-14-8, (*c*) Rs. 48-5-4, (*d*) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.
Note.—It is an advantage to effect Provisions of this nature early in life. By delay the rate of subscription increases; Death may occur before the Provision is effected, or Health may fail and render the life ineligible for Assurance.
Bombay Branch: GEORGE OLIVER, Secretary,
Standard Buildings, Hornby Row. Standard Life Office.
N.B.—The Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.
FIRE BRANCH.
POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862	£300,690
1875	£988,156
1888	£955,039

LIFE BRANCH.
NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.
POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured lives are either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,609

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871	£2,196,973	8	1881	£4,673,399	5	1
1876	£3,492,950	1	4	1886	£5,672 040	17	8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company
Hummum-street.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the
TREBLE BENEFIT
ENDOWMENT POLICIES
NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM
AS TO THE COST OF
A Sum to be received at a specified age
(or at Death, if previous),
with the ALTERNATIVE of
A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the Day of ____ 18__
what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. ____ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?
Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?
Name ____
Address ____
Occupation ____
188
Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.
* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 7,530,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
FIRE INSURANCE Co., "NSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.
VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM TABLETS.
A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITA

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
		Rs.	Rs.		
	[illegible]	500	All	12 pct.	937½
	[illegible]	500	All	10 do.	1,000
	10,000	500	All	14 do.	900
		£	£		
	10,000	100	All	6 do.	125
Shanghai	60,000	$125	All	..	455
Bank	37,320	250	125	5 do.	185

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75	1,125
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 20	
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	710
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	260
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	405
Breul's Cawnpore P.	0	20	200	Rs. 16	105
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	2	125	Rs. 20	135
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 55	365xd
East India Press Co.	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 130	1,225
English Press & Mfg.	400	250	..	Rs. 30	190
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	9,500	Rs. 0	1,410
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	550
Harvey & Sabapathy Mangoanu Cotton Press Co	450	500	500	Rs. 25	445
Manmar Manfg. Co.	240	450	All	Rs. 45	370xd
Mercantile Press	1,400	250	250	Rs. 25	207½
Mofussil Co	1,500	125	125	Rs. 0	55
New Bazar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 50	420
New Indian Press	1,350	500	500	Rs. 45	515
New P. of W. Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 11	81½
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary)	600	400	All	Rs. 40	340
Sind Press Co.	500	500	500	Rs. 50	500
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	470
Samoon Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1,150
Volkart Press	300	500	50	Rs. 25	515
KhamgaumManfg.Co	605	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	580
	400		250		600

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	850
Empire Fire	..	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	800
Indian Fire	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,025
Prince of Wales	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 300	1,700

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G I. P. R. Gt 5 per ct	...	£10	All	at 5 p.c	2,550
B. B. & C. I. R. Gua. stn'd 5 per cent	...	£ 18	...	at 5 p.c	420

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W.	1,308	1,000	1,000		1300
Albert Edward Mills		0[illegible]	50	Rs	360
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld.	9,345	100	100	2	83
Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	...	28½
Ahmedabad Ginning	700	1,700	2,000	..	--
Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co.	4,900	125	125	..	..
Ambica S. & M. Co.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	
Alliance Cotton Mfg.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	550
Bellary S. & W. Mill	811	500	500	Rs. 25	525
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	600	500	500	Rs. 25	405
Bombay National Mfg Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000		600
Bombay United S. & W. Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 3	690
Berar Manufacturing Co., Ld.	2,750	300	200	Rs. 0	14½
Central India S. & W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	4,500	50	500	Rs. 55	1,110
Oleyo(Bombay Mfg. Ld	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,005
Colaba Land & Mill Ld	4,000	700	700	Rs. 25	665
Connaught Mills Ld.	940	0	500	Rs. 1	660
Coorla S. & W. Ld.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	900
David Mills Co., Ld.	1,600	500	Rs. 40	Rs. 25	500
hun Mills, Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	950
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,415½	500	500	Rs. 25	640
ramjee Petit S. and Mfg. Co., Ld.	250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	625ex i
Gordon S. & Mfg. Co.	700	150	150	Rs. 20	130
Gujerat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limited	420	1,000	1,000	--	...
Gujerat S. & W. Co.		1,000	1,000	...	81
Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	775
Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld.	1,500	500	500	...	610
Hingunghat Mill Co.	700	575	500	Rs. 57	725nom
Hyderabad Deccan S.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 15	715
Indian Mfg Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	940
Imperial Cotton Mills	1,300	500	500	Rs. 2	495
amshed Mfg. Co.	1,600	25	25	Rs. 1	305
James Greaves Mill	1,338	500	500	Rs. 2	655½
Jaffer Ali S. & W. Co., Ld., Original	600	500	500		107
Increased	1,483	250	250	Rs. 1	
Jubilee Mfg. Co Ld.		900	1,000	--	725
Jewraj Salloo S. & W.	1,100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	900
Khandesh S. & W.	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	606
Khatoay Makanjee S.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	575
Lakhmidas Khimjee	1,000	900	1,000	Rs. 50	857½
Leopold S. Biesching	3,500	0	100	Rs. 5	160
Madras United S.	500½		1,000	Rs. 100	2,000
Mahalaxmi S. & W.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	540
Maharaja Mysore S.	4,500	100	100	Rs. 7	105
Manajon S. & Mfg.	5,000	250	250	Rs. 5	115
Morarjee Goculdas S.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,625
Manockjee Petit Mfg.	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,162½
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	675
National S. & W. Co	600	100	1,000	...	350
Oriental S. & W. Co.,	5,720		325	Rs. 125	970
People of India S.	1,000	50	250	Rs.	60
Presidency Mills Co.	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,100
Prince of Wales S.	2,189		125		10
Queen S. & W. Co.,	799	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	790
Rajpur Mfg. Co., Ld.	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,115
asson S.& W.Co., Ld.	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,597
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	500	500	...	500
Sholapore S. & W.Co.		10	1,000	Rs. 60	1,30
Secunderabad S. & W.	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	125
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld.	2,400	250	252	Rs. 15	270
Swadeshi MillsCo,Ld.	4,000	500	500	...	290
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	730
Sun Mills Ld	1,300	250	250	..	260
Victoria Mfg Co., Ld.	600	0	1,000	Rs. 25	405
Veeranagaum S.& Mfg	800	500	500		..
Venishunker Luxmishunker Cotton Mill Co., Ld.		500	..	Rs. 20	500
Western India S.	1	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	541
ritania	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	625

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	215
	750	150	150	p.c.t	165
Badham Pile & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 14	142
Bapty Co., Ld.	625		185	Nil	60
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		00	0	6 p.c.	600
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c.	620
Bombay Ice Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	88
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	165	Rs.	3,500
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	Rs.	870
Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	p.c.	106
Clydesdale Dyeing Co.	1,000	500	...	...	200
Cooper, Madon Ld	2,000	100	100	Rs.	5
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	47
Delhi and Northern India Flour	1,500	200	200	...	180
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	40
Indian Guaranteed Suretyship As.	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25		5½
Kurrachee Lighterage	500	256	250	...	75
Kemp & Co., Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 25½	362
Marcies & Co., Ld.	4,000	00	100	Rs. 10	75
Napier Hotel Co.	200	100	100	13 p.c.	70
Napier Foundry	400	100	100	...	6[illegible]
Oriental Government Security Life As.	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	210
Oriental Loan Asso.	5,000	20	20	8 p.s.	20
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1000	Rs. 20	365
Royal Flour Mills	6,000	100	100	Nil	65
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs.	99
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	...	9 p.c.	101
Southwell and Austin.	1,000	...	95	...	80
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,000	25	500	Rs. 5-8	12
Treacher & Co., Ld.	1,305	500	100	Rs. 85	1,270
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100		Rs. 10	131
Western India Flour M Mody & Co	,000	1	125	Nil.	35
Bhownugger City P. & M. Co., Ld	550	250	250	Rs. 15	230½

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 14th Dec., as compared with the statement of the 7th Dec. 1889:—

	Dec 7.	Dec. 14.
LIABILITIES.	Rs.	Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	29,50,000	29,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	55,60 889	57,24,321
Do. do. at Branches	21,34,807	19,04,132
Other Deposits	2,97,52,077	3,00,07,579
Post Bills	4,389	5,889
Cash Credits, undrawn	7,93,373	7,30,989
Rs.	5,11,95,535	5,13,22,838
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	65,91,849	75,91,849
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper Bullion and Merchandise.	21,05,517	20,54,289
Loans on Security of do	60,72,806	58,61,489
Current Accounts, overdrawn	2,792	3,548
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,89,85,295	1,99,92,466
Stamps, &c.	31,764	31,829
Dead Stock Rs. 6,08,693		
Amt. applied in reduction 2,85,000	3,23,693	3,23,693
Bullion		
Cash Balances with Correspondents	6,42,145	4,97,493
Cash and Currency Notes	1,61,36,761	1,49,63,191
Rs.	5,11,95,535	5,13,22,838

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 15th December, 1889.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·983
Temperature of the Air	74·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	65·2
Dew Point	61·0
Relative humidity of Air	629
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10).	1·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a. m., next day)	83·9
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	67·0
General Directions of Wind	ESE, ENE, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	263

* From midnight to midnight.

DANDELION COFFEE, specially adapted for the Dyspeptic and Bilious, Re. 1-4. PHILLIPS & Co., Ld. Bombay and Poona.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Election of Chairman, Chamber of Commerce, 10 a. m. to 6 p. m.
Bombay Cotton Trade Association, 4-15 p. m.
Polo Maidan, 4-45 p.m.
Switchback Railway.
Columbia Skating Rink 5 to 7-30 p.m., and 8-30 to 11 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 15th:—H. M. S. Man-of-War Mariner, from Zanzibar. Yesterday:—Knight Errant (s), from Cardiff; Clyde (s), London; I. M. S. Tenasserim, Aden; and Nowshera (s), Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Bagdad (s), for Zanzibar; and Assyria (s), Persian Gulf.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Henry Bolckow entered the dock on Sunday, and the s. s. Amigo and Assyria left on Sunday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Lycia entered the dock on Sunday.

ST. PETER'S, MAZAGON.—The Bishop of Bombay will administer Confirmation at St. Peter's Church, Mazagon, to-morrow, at 6-0 p. m.

REPORTED THEFT.—Sumboo Arjoon, a gilder, residing at Kalbadevi Road, reports the theft of several brass and copper articles, of the collective value of Rs. 48, from his shop on Saturday last.

POLO.—The game to-day will be—Stripes—Mr. Graham, Capt. Tufnell, Mr. Venables, and Mr. Warden; White—Mr. Barton, Mr. Meredith, Capt. Baxter, and Capt. Bishop—to commence at 4-45 p.m.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—H. H. the Shaik Saheb of Mugrol, Kathiawar, arrived here on Saturday last, accompanied by forty followers. He has taken up his residence in a bungalow on Queen's Road.

THEFT AT MEADOWS STREET.—Mr. W. I. Howard Clerk to the 3rd Presidency Magistrate, residing at Meadows Street, reports the theft of a gold open faced watch, by Jones of London, valued at Rs. 100, from a chest of drawers in his room on Saturday last.

CHRISTMAS DINNER TO THE POOR.—The acting Governor, Government Workhouse, Bombay, begs to acknowledge with many thanks the following contributions this day, towards the Christmas Dinner Fund and the Poor Fund:—From Mr. C. P. Cooper, Rs. 10, and Mr. H. M. Phipson, 8 dozen quarts of Bass's ale.

TWO DRUNKEN FIREMEN.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, John Walker and James Hawkins, two seamen, were placed before Mr. Richardson, by Police Constable Tighe, charged with being drunk and incapable on Saturday night. They admitted the charge, and were each fined one rupee.

BREACH OF THE ABKARI ACT.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, a Native Christian, named Daga Domingo, was charged by Inspector Holdway before Mr. P. Ryan with importing from Coorla two gallons of country liquor, without a permit from the Collector of Customs. Accused, on admitting the truth of the complaint, was fined Rs. 5, and the liquor was ordered to be confiscated.

THE LATE MR. H. A. SUNTOK.—Yesterday being the anniversary of the death of Mr. Hormusjee Ardasir Suntok, his executors, according to the injunctions contained in his will, contributed Rs. 1,500 to some of the local charities. Mr. Suntok possessed a small, but well-selected library, which has been purchased by his sisters with a view to its being presented to the Fort Reading Room and Library under certain conditions.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at Grant Road, respecting the death of Hurry Urjoon, a labourer employed at the Alliance Mill, aged 30 years. About six days' ago deceased was going up in a lift which was in the mill for the use of the labourers. When the lift had gone up about 18 feet, deceased fell out to the floor of the mill, and sustained serious injuries to his back, from the effects of which he died at 9 p.m. on Sunday. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme of music at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening, commencing at 6 o'clock:—

March .....Remembrance.....M. Curry.
Overture .....La Neige .....Auber.
Operatic Selection.From Iolanthe .....A. Sullivan.
Valse .....Love's Golden Dream...Bonheur.
Gavotte .....D'Iphigenie en Aulide.Gluck.
Galop .....Berlin .....Michaelis.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

AN EXPENSIVE MOUTHFUL.—John Hogart was yesterday placed before Mr. Richardson at the Esplanade Police Courts, charged with having been drunk and disorderly in a public place on Saturday. Police Constable Major stated that the prisoner had been very violent, and had bitten him upon the arm, causing a severe wound. The man had also used abusive language, when brought before the Police Superintendent, and had given great trouble when being taken to the police station in a gharri. Mr. Richardson fined him ten rupees, or in default to undergo ten days' simple imprisonment.

FOUND DROWNED.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at the Morgue, respecting the death of Joaquim Santan D'Souza, a butler, aged 40 years, who was missing since Thursday night last. His dead body was found floating in the Kassara Basin at Mazagon on Sunday. An open verdict was recorded.—Another inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at Chowpatty, respecting the death of a Mahomedan. The dead body of the deceased, who was apparently about 35 years of age, dressed in a cap and *pyran*, was found floating in the sea at Back Bay, in front of the Wilson College, at about 5 o'clock yesterday morning. There were no external marks of violence on it. An open verdict was recorded.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE REAY PAPER MILL.—We regret to announce the death of Mr. Cowasjee Manekjee Patel, the chief engineer and millwright of the mill, which occurred yesterday morning. Mr. Cowasjee, it appears, caught his hand in a belt while doing some work, and was dashed to the ground. He received a serious injury over his right eye, which resulted in concussion of the brain, from the effects of which he expired within an hour after the accident. The deceased was a stalwart man, of polished manners, gentle disposition, and a first-class engineer, thoroughly up in his profession, one whose services were highly valued by the managers of the mill, Messrs. N. Pudumjee and Co., whose great favourite he deservedly was.—*Deccan Herald.*

A DISTRESSING CASE.—In consequence of a letter which was received by the police from the Rev. Goldwyer Lewis, European police officer has been stationed in front of the St. Thomas' Cathedral, in order to keep away the beggars whom the reverend gentleman stated to be a cause of great annoyance there. On Saturday, a man named Borrdock was found begging there by Inspector Briscoe, and was in consequence of theorders that had been received, sent to the lock-up. He was yesterday placed before Mr. Richardson at the Esplanade Police Court, charged with being a vagrant, and having no visible means of support. The man was lame, and seemed in a most emaciated condition. He said he was unable to work, and was without means, to enable him to return to his native town Madras. His Worship gave an order for his admission to the Workhouse.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at Khetwady 1st Street, respecting the death of a woman named Avabai, aged 30 years. Deceased was the widow of one Hormusji who died three months ago leaving her with five children, and in distressed pecuniary circumstances. Since her husband's death she lived with her aunt at Khetwady, named Soonabai, and she supported her and her children. On Sunday night deceased took her dinner and went to bed about 10 o'clock. About 3 o'clock yesterday morning Soonabai was awakened by hearing a noise, when she missed the deceased, and went downstairs, where she found a crowd of persons assembled at the well. They said something had fallen into the well. Soon after a man who went into the well brought up the body of the deceased. Life was extinct. Deceased was much depressed in mind since her husband's death. The verdict was "that the death of Avabai was caused by drowning herself in a well while in an unsound state of mind."

THE LATE CHIEF JUSTICE OF GWALIOR.—The *Subodha Patrika* regrets to record the death which took place on Friday evening last at Chowpatti in Bombay of Mr. Shrinivasrao, Chief Justice of Gwalior, who had made himself known before as the District Judge of Indore. He had for months past been prostrated by consumption, and came to Bombay for a change only a month ago, but his health had given so much way already that the change proved of no avail. The deceased was a bright member of the educated society of Madras—being talented, industrious, scrupulous in the discharge of his duties, and earnest for the general good, and above all reverend and pious in spirit. He was well-known for his judicial impartiality. While at Indore, he was president of the local Prarthna Samaj. While in Bombay he was so weak as to be unable to swallow even milk; yet he was anxious to hear religious hymns, and often called on those near him to sing from the Prarthna Sangit. The death of such a man is a great loss all round and at any time; but it is aggravated by the fact that in this case it was premature—as the deceased gentleman was scarcely more than forty years old—and he leaves behind him a little daughter and two young sons—the elder of whom is about twelve years of age by his late first wife, and a young widow of fifteen.

CHARGE OF RECEIVING A BRIBE.—A man was recently summoned for assault, and before the time came for him to appear, he was alleged to have endeavoured through his servant, to obtain the names of the witnesses for the prosecution by means of a bribe. At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday before Mr. Richardson Police Sepoy No. 370 R. was charged with receiving this bribe. From the evidence given by the summons clerk, it was alleged that the accused had come to him on two occasions and examined his register in which the names of witnesses were usually entered. The servant of the man against whom the summons had been issued, had also come to him and offered him 8 annas; and upon his asking him for what purpose, the man informed him that he had already paid the sepoy some money for the information he required. Mr. Paidal, the summons clerk upon this immediately gave information to the chief clerk, and the sepoy was taken into custody. Mr. D'Souza who made a lengthy speech for the defence, dwelling upon certion discrepancies in the evidence which the clerk had given, and that of Fulchund, the servant of the defendant, in the above mentioned summons. The case, he said, was a most important one, as it was very necessary that rigorous measures should be taken to prevent bribes from being received in connection with Police Court cases, as justice might be seriously interfered with by parties becoming possessed of the names of witnesses in pending cases. Mr. Richardson, taking into consideration the doubtful character of two of the witnesses, who were known to be opium speculators, thought he was not justified in convicting the accused and, therefore, discharged him.

CRICKET.

COLABA GARRISON *vs.* PROPRIETARY CLUB.

A MATCH between these clubs was played on Saturday at Colaba, with the following result:—

	C. G. C. C. 1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Hornby c Kaka b Writer.	6	c Battlivala b Bapasola	23
Philip b Satin	0	b Writer	0
Fife b Satin	0	not out	59
William b Writer	6	b Bapasola	3
Davies c s b Satin	5	c Banaji b Writer	5
Elliot b Writer	11	not out	
Green b Writer	1	Did not bat	
Parle b Writer	2		
Bolt not out	5		
Smith b Writer	1		
P Smith b Writer	1		
Extras	6	Extras	7
Total	44	Total	100

PROPRIETARY CLUB.

	1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Lungrana l-b-w	19	not out	0	
Reporter c Davies b Williamson	37	c and b Davies	0	
Daruvala l-b-w	0			
Jusavala b Williamson	5			
Banaji c Smith b do	6			
Writer b Bolt	18	c Fife b Davies	0	
Bapasola b Davies	1	b Davies	22	
Kaka b Davies	0	b Davies	0	
Rode b Davies	0	retired hurt	18	
Satin not out	0	not out	6	
Battliwalla c Capt Horsby b Bolt	0			
Extras	4	Extras	8	
Total	90	Total	54	

PARSEE GYMKHANA (2) *vs.* GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The Gymkhana was able to put in a very weak team into the field for this match, as most of its regular players were otherwise engaged. After losing the first wicket for 25 runs the Gymkhana batsmen fell to pieces, and nine wickets were down for 89, but the last wicket put on 26 more and raised the total to 106. The medicals with but a few exceptions had a weak batting team, but their cracks come off, notably Mehta, who played very well for his score of 50, and the side realized 127 runs, a result due mainly to the wild fielding of the Gymkhana men, as over-throws were plentiful. Going in again in the fading light the home team lost 3 wickets for 10 runs, leaving the visitors victorious by 21 runs on the first innings. The full score and analysis were as follows:—

PARSEE GYMKHANA.

	1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Divecha b Dastoor	12			
Powwala b Dastoor	10			
Gimi b Daver	13			
Wallace b Daver	1			
Bennet b Daver	16			
Harver st Mehta b Daver	4	not out	4	
Tata not out	30			
Banker b Daver	3	b Daver	1	
Baria b Gazdar	4			
Ratnagar l-b-w b Gazdar	0	b Daver	0	
Karanjea b Daver	9	run out	3	
Extras	4	Extras	2	
Total	106	Total	10	

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Both Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Daver	20-2	4	48	8
Dastoor	8	3	22	2
Udvaria	3	0	18	0
Gazdar	7	1	19	2
Mehta	1	0	4	0

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

1st Innings.

Dastoor b Harvar	31
Kamdin b Wallace	5
Lam b Powwala	7
Daver b Powwala	0
Mehta b Harvar	50
Udvaria c and b Harvar	3
Master run out	2
Gazdar not out	20
Dadachanji st Baria b Tata	0
Paymaster c Karangia b Harvar	0
Barcocka b Tata	1
Extras	8
Total	127

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Powwala	13	0	51	2
Wallace	4	0	13	1
Harvar	13	1	40	4
Bennett	4	1	8	0
Tata	6-1	2	7	2

BARONET *VS.* PROPRIETARY C. C.

A match was played on Sunday on the Esplanade cricket ground between the second eleven of the Baronet and Proprietary Cricket Clubs, resulting in a draw in favour of the former. The Baronet team commenced batting at 9 o'clock, and remained at the wickets for more than four hours, during which time the respectable total of 161 runs was compiled. Messrs. Daboo, Dubash, Tapia, Gagrat, N. Bharucha, and Karanjia contributed 50, 33, 17, 13, 10 and 10 respectively with careful play. But the chief feature of the innings was the excellent play exhibited by Messrs. Daboo and Dubash. In the course of their innings the bowling was repeatedly changed, but without any avail. The Proprietary cricket team commenced batting about 4-14 in the afternoon, and when stumps were drawn for the day seven wickets had fallen for 69 runs. Bapasola played well for his side, and contributed 32 not out.

A GREAT deal of nonsense is being talked about a reconciliation party that is to take place at Windsor on the 13th, for the anniversary service at the Mausoleum at Frogmore on the 14th. There is to be no more than is usual on this occasion. The Queen's children who are in England will attend, as they are always expected to; the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, being in England, will, as stated above, be there; and so will the Prince and Princess of Wales and their children, including the Duke and Duchess of Fife. There is no idea whatever of bringing Princess Christian home from Wiesbaden for the occasion, though Prince Christian and his children, being at Cumberland Lodge, will be present.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

A TRADE MARK CASE.

L. KUCHLER AND COMPANY *vs.* JAMES FINLAY AND COMPANY.

MR. JARDINE, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, for the plaintiffs, merchants and dyes manufacturers of Germany, carrying on business at Crefeld and in London under the name and style of Kuchler and Buff, asked for an injunction to restrain the defendants from importing into Bombay, or selling any chemical or aniline dyes bearing a label on the box or packets which are made to resemble the boxes or packets in which the plaintiffs dyes are offered for sale. The plaint prayed that the defendants may be ordered to make full and complete discovery of all chemical or aniline dyes bearing a label which is a colourable imitation of the plaintiffs'; that an account may be taken of the profits realised by the defendants on such sales and transactions, that the defendants may be ordered to pay to the plaintiffs the amount of such profits when ascertained, &c. The defendants are merchants of Glasgow, carrying on business in Bombay under the name and style of Finlay Muir and Company. The plaintiffs said that their dyes are well known, and have a high reputation in Bombay and elsewhere; and that to distinguish their goods from those of other manufacturers they prepared and used a particular label with a particular device as their trade mark. Prominent features in the label were two wild men supporting a banner, and the label had long been commonly known as the "wild men label." To prevent piracy of the label, the plaintiffs caused it to be duly registered in 1878 under the English Trade Marks Registration Act of 1875. They recently became aware that the defendants had imported, and were importing aniline dyes into Bombay for sale, marked with a label, which is a colourable and fraudulent imitation of that of the plaintiffs. The plaintiffs had complained of the imitation but the defendants, after being given time to refer to his manufacturing firm in Germany, had notified to the plaintiffs that they intended, in spite of their remonstrances, to continue to import the goods complained of. The plaintiffs charged that the imitation label was used in order to deceive purchasers, and induce them to believe that the goods sold were from the plaintiffs' manufactory, so as fraudulently to take advantage of the high reputation which the plaintiffs' goods had acquired.

His lordship granted a rule *nisi* for an injunction, and *interim* injunction, to restrain the defendants as applied for.

THE PRINCE OF WALES SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Thackurdas, Dharamsi, and Cama, on behalf of the petitioners, the company above named moved that the company be wound up by the Court, that an official liquidator be appointed, &c. The company was registered in Bombay on the 8th February 1886 with a capital of ten lakhs of rupees divided into 8,000 shares of Rs. 125 each. By an indenture of mortgage dated 18th April 1885, made between the New Prince of Wales Company, the predecessor of the present company, and Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, Hormusjee Eduljee Allibless, and Dosabhoy Dadabhoy Eduljee Allibless, the Mills were mortgaged to the latter to secure repayment of the sum of six lakhs of rupees. The company repaid Rs. 50,000, and the time for repayment of the balance was extended to the 18th October 1889. There were other debts owing by the company, which were not secured. The mortgagees had now advertised the mill for sale by public auction. The original cost of the mill was twelve lakhs, and there were also working and machinery stores,, some goods, and other stock which was unincumbered. By reason of the advertisement of sale, the company was unable to find money at present to pay off its debts. The assets would, it was believed, if realised, be more than sufficient to satisfy all the debts.

His lordship made an order to wind up the company. Mr. L. N. Banajee was appointed the official liquidator, and was ordered to give security by depositing Government securities to the extent of Rs. 200, nominal value. Remuneration to be determined hereafter by the sitting judge in chambers. Costs of and incidental to the petition, and of the mortgages appearing, to be paid out of the assets of the company other than the mortgaged assets.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before Mr. Justice SCOTT and Mr. Justice TELANG.

THE TANSA WATER WORKS FRAUD.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* MATHEW ALMEIDA.

WE give below the judgment of their lordships on the reference made to the High Court by Mr. A. Steward, Sessions Judge of Thana, who disagreed with the verdict of acquittal given by the jury who assisted him in the trial of the case. Mr. Shantaram, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown; and Lord Colin Campbell, with Mr. Manekshah, appeared for the accused.

Mr. Justice Scott said: In this case the Sessions Judge has so completely disagreed with the verdict of acquittal of the jury that he has felt it necessary for the ends of justice to submit the case, under section 307 of the Criminal Procedure Code, to this Court for revision of the verdict. Before we interfere in such a case, we must be convinced that the verdict is clearly wrong. We must consider whether the verdict of acquittal is proper, or at least sustainable, on the evidence; and if we find that it is not sustainable, that it is manifestly wrong, it is our duty, under section 307, to set it aside, and pass the right judgment ourselves. The charge in this case is that as a clerk the accused was entrusted with two sums of money for payment to workmen employed on the Tansa Water Works, and dishonestly applied that money to his own use. As regards the first misappropriation, Colonel Beaumont, the agent of the contractors, shows by his own evidence, supported by his books, that the moneys were paid as part of a larger sum to the accused for payment to workmen. The accused in defence says he paid over all he received. The evidence shows that these payments to workmen were always made in accordance with the pay-sheets, which in the part material for the purposes of this charge were prepared from the drill sheets. The drill sheets were kept by the time-keeper Mangesh, who superintended the actual work, and they showed what workmen had been employed, and what work they had done. As regards the present payments alleged to have been misappropriated, the pay sheet did not correspond with the drill sheet. It appeared from the pay sheet that three pairs of workmen had been paid who were not entered in the drill sheet. The inference of fraud derived from this variation between the drill sheet and the pay sheet was corroborated by the

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Or 24 do. do. „ 36.

The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash, Rs. 780.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.
Or 24 do. do. „ 38.

Zinc-lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Stations, Bombay or Poona.

Address: MARCKS & Co., Limited,

Sole Agents for the Pianofortes of Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE, AUTHORISED.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S. VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES. Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horseshoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done

NOTICE.

NEWLY BUILT HOTEL AT LANOWLEE.

VISITORS to KHANDALLA and LANOWLEE are respectfully requested to bear in mind that the LANOWLEE GYMKHANA HOTEL, which will be OPENED on 20th December, has been fitted and FURNISHED with COSTLY INLAID FURNITURE and all the necessary improvements to ensure the comfort of guests. The Bedrooms, both single and double, are large and airy, and the Manager has spared neither trouble nor expense to make it really a First-class Hotel and the best on the hill. The Dining and Drawing Rooms are large and airy.

A TRIAL IS SOLICITED.

The Bungalow, which has been recently built and named "La Belle Vue," is situated on an elevation, on Khandalla way, commanding an excellent view, and is laid out with a splendid Garden and Fernery.

On due notice being given to the Manager, he is prepared to arrange all necessaries for shooting or pic-nic parties, or riding or driving excursions.

The Hotel is open to European Ladies and Gentlemen only. For terms, &c., apply to

"THE MANAGER," Lanowlee Gymkhana Hotel.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 19th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

1 case coloured woollen cloth.
2 cases coloured and Cashmere tweed,
3 „ coloured velvet.
3 „ stout brown British.
2 „ white gauze, 12 by 50.
1 case white mulls.

On account of the concerned—

1 case lamp and gas shades.
1 artificial horizon.
1 galvanic battery, &c., &c.
6? boxes fine old Scotch Whiskey in quarts by Goodwin Brothers.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, December 17, 1889.

MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & CO. No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

By order of Colonel W. Osborn, R. E., Executive Engineer, Military Works, Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Company will sell by Public Auction, in the compound of the Public Works Department, Military Works Office, in Store Lane, Fort, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 p.m., the right of taking the fruits from trees, land grazing their animals and cutting grass at Colaba, Sewree, Rowlee, and Tank Bunder, from 1st January to 31st December, 1890.

For further information and conditions of sale apply to the said Military Works Office, or to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Sale of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, best Plated ware, rich Cut Glassware, handsome Porcelain ware, choice Garden Plants, Tents, &c. &c.

Under instructions, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction (on a day to be fixed hereafter), at Dady Sett Hill, Breach Candy, the whole of the above household furniture, &c., the property of E. C. K. OLLIVANT, Esquire, C.S., C.I.E.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, December 17, 1889.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO. 41, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL OPPORTUNITY TO THOSE DESIROUS OF ERECTING MILL, BUNGALOW OR CHAWL.

AUCTION SALE of two vacant pieces of land in very close proximity to the Mahim Station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

High Court Suit, No. 259 of 1887.

Pranjivandas Samuldas and others ..... Plaintiff,

vs.

Govind Ramjee ..... Defendant.

Under instructions of the receiver in the above Suit, and on account and at the risk of Govind Ramjee, the defendant and first purchaser, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises (if not previously disposed of by private contract), TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of December, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, viz.:—

All that vacant piece of land, situate on either side of, and in very close proximity to, the Mahim Station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

The piece of land, situate on the east of the station admeasures 28,418 square yards or thereabouts, and is well adapted for a large mill. A portion of the land has been quarried upon, and this would serve the purpose of a tank, or, at any rate, facilitate the digging thereof.

The other piece, which is situate on the other side of the said station, admeasures 12,796 square yards or thereabouts, and, on account of its situation, is admirably situated for a chawl or range of buildings.

This piece contains numerous toddy, mango and other trees, and three large wells.

Both lots will be sold together or separately as may be found convenient or advisable.

For further particulars apply to the receiver's attorneys, Messrs. Mansukhlal Damodar and Jamsetjee, at their office, No. 91, Medows Street, or to the undersigned.

Dated this 29th day of November 1889.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., Auctioneer.

Bombay, December 17, 1889

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 16.

THE financial quotations and advices regarding Cotton and General Produce, chronicled in our report of Saturday evening's date, are the latest telegraphed by Reuter.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Inc.	Rs.	1,63,432
„ „ Branches	Dec.	„	2,30,675
Other Deposits	Inc.	„	2,55,502
Government Securities	Inc.	„	10,00,000
Loans	Dec	„	2,11,326
Bills Discounted	Inc.	„	10,07,171
Cash with other Banks	Dec.	„	1,44,622
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec.	„	14,73,513

The advance in the Presidency Bank's rates by two per cent. at once in the middle of last week was taken as indicating a much stronger demand for money, and it was rather anticipated that notwithstanding this sharp application of the financial screw the Bank's Cash Balance on Saturday afternoon would have shown a further large diminution. Indeed, 50 lakhs has been currently named in the bazaar as the probable falling off which would be disclosed by the return issued to-day. The actual decrease, however, as shown above, is but 14¾ lakhs, and of this the enhanced trade demand is accountable for some 5½ lakhs only, the considerable increase in Bills Discounted having been partly counterbalanced by a sensible accession to Private Deposits and some decrease in Loans, the balance being accounted for by an increase in Government Securities.

COTTON.—Although the tone of this market has remained quiet under the influence of the latest advices from Liverpool, and prices show no quotable change, there has been a marked return of enquiry to-day, and some 2,500 bales of ready new stuff have changed hands, consisting for the most part of Pachora, at Rs. 198½; Bengals, at Rs. 180 to Rs. 190; and Julgaum, at Rs. 206; and including a little Sheagaum, at Rs. 208; Khangaum, at Rs. 210; and Nugger, at Rs. 208 per candy.

No fresh advices reach us in the telegraphic weather and crop reports made known to-day, from the Bengal Cotton circle, with the exception of the Beawar district, where the Cotton was still arriving in small quantities only; and it may be assumed that in the other districts of this circle, the harvesting of the crop was progressing in favourable weather. The picking of the plants was general throughout the Oomrawatti circle, and excepting that the dewfall was insufficient at Barsee, accounts are entirely satisfactory from all the districts, the weather continuing bright, with no sign of rain. The former favourable reports of the Broach crop are also confirmed. The weather in the Wadwan district of the Dhollera circle was cloudy and unseasonable, but the Cotton plants were healthy; and in the other districts of the same circle the crop was flourishing, being ready for picking in some places at Bhownugger. The weather continued seasonable in the Hubli district of Dharwar, and the Cotton plants were flourishing; as they also were at Bellary.

WHEAT has been rather more enquired for by exporters to-day, and the tone of the market keeps steady, but only a moderate business has transpired, and prices are quite unaltered.

SEEDS.—Business in this market continues on a comparatively small scale, prices of Gingelly keeping considerably above the ideas of Continental buyers, while for Linseed and Rapeseed there is now but little demand from shippers. We call prices unaltered all round, and steady at our quotations.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	6,700	bales.
Wheat	19,349	cwt.
Linseed	3,391	„
Rapeseed	2,041	„
Gingelly	11,917	„
Ground Nuts	642	„

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady at previous quotations; but there is little life in the market, and no fresh business of importance has transpired to-day.

EXCHANGE has remained quiet in tone, and our quotations are unaltered, being the same for delivery up to the end of February as for ready business. A few Merchants' bills have come out at 1s. 5 1-16d. for three months' sight Credits, and a transaction has been reported in Bank Telegraphic at at 1s. 4 7-8d. for January-February transfer: but very little business has transpired. We quote:

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4½d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 27-32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 31-32d.	„
Credits do.	1s. 5 1-16d.	„
Francs do.	1·79½	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened with a strong feeling, 98½ having been named for Fours for cash, for which the Calcutta quotation came 98 7-16, while for the two next accounts there were buyers at 98⅜ and 98 3-16, respectively. A weaker feeling afterwards set in however, and the closing rate for Money was 98 7-16, with the next settlement at 98⅜ and the February account at 98½. For the other Paper 102½ is still the nominal rate.

SHARES.—The feeling with regard to Cotton Mill scrip continues to favour buyers, but neither on that nor on any other line has there been much actual business passing to-day, and the only further changes which we have to make this evening are a decline of Rs. 15 in Presidency Mill shares, at Rs. 1,100; of Rs. 10 each in Central India and Connaught, at Rs. 1,110 and Rs. 660, respectively; and of Rs. 5 in James Greaves, at Rs. 655. Volkart Press shares are Rs. 15 down at Rs. 550. Bombay-Burma Trading are Rs. 25 higher for the first issue at Rs. 3,500; and Rs. 5 up for the third issue, at Rs. 870 per share.

STEAM ER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, DEC. 16.

The Anchor Line s. s. Nubia left here for Bombay on the evening of the 12th instant.

The Anchor Line s. s. Britannia, outward bound, passed the Suez Canal on the evening of the 15th instant.

HONGKONG, DEC. 15.

The P. and O. Co.'s ss. Khiva (extra) arrived here from Bombay this morning.

COLOMBO, DEC. 16.

Mail steamer Kaiser-i-Hind, from China, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DEC. 14.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	4 9-16

The Manchester Market was quiet but steady.

7 lbs. Shirtings	5 1½
8½ „	6 4
40s Mule Twist	9½
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 4 11-16d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account	97⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes	88½
4 per cent. Rupee paper	69½
4½ per cent. „	72½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107⅞
Bar Silver	44d. per oz.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 16th Dec. 1889.

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission.* Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	...	...	...	...	...
Suez	16	6	58	1	18

* Difference in longitude allowed for.

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 16th Dec. 1889.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	59	...	2
„ Karrachee	...	21	...	2
„ Madras	...	15	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, DEC. 15.

10 p.m.	70·4

MONDAY, DEC. 16.

6 a.m.	67·7
10 a.m.	73·2
2 p.m.	81·4
4 p.m.	79·4

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BALFOUR—Nov 24, at Whittinghame, Lady F Balfour, daughter.
BRODIE—Nov 23, at Brockham Warren, Betchworth, Lady Brodie, daughter.
CLARKE—Nov 22, at Barkhill, Aigburth, Liverpool, wife of Capt E St L Clarke, Worcester Regt, son
FERGUSSON—Nov 22, at Barracks, Newport, Monmouthshire, wife of Lieut W S Fergusson, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, daughter.
MAINWARING—Nov 23, at Elsham-road, Kensington, wife of Maj H G Mainwaring (South Wales Borderers, 24th Regt), daughter.
RHODES—Nov 19, at Elford Leigh, Plympton, Devon, wife of Captain E F Rhodes, R.E, son.
SLADEN—Nov 22, at Upperthorpe, Sheffield, wife of Captain J H F Sladen, 2nd East Yorkshire Regiment, daughter.

MARRIAGES.

GODEFROY—ANNESLEY—Nov 20, at the German Chapel Royal, St James's Wilhelm Martin Godefroy, of Lehmkuhlen, Holstein, also of Berlin and Hamburg, son of the late Hanseatic Minister Resident to the Prussian Court, to Millicent Elizabeth Frances, daughter of G R L Annesley, Esq., GMC, of Brighton, formerly HM's Consul-General at Hamburg.
KENNEDY—THORNHILL—Nov 4, at St John's Church, Weymouth, J H Kennedy, Capt Royal West Kent Regt, to Rosa, widow of late Col H Thornhill, R H A.
PONSONBY—BUXTON—Nov 22, in Waltham Abbey, Rev G Ponsonby, Vicar of St Sepulchre's and Chaplain of Trinity College, Cambridge, to Mary Catherine, daughter of Sir F and Lady V Buxton.

DEATHS.

BEAUCHAMP—Nov 26, at Petersham, Surrey, Rev G C P Beauchamp, aged 64.
BETTY—Nov 21, at Grosvenor Square, Lieut-Col W T Kommis Betty, of Knightstown, Queens County, Ireland (late 6th Dragoon Guards), aged 56.
BAINBRIDGE—Nov 21, at Hamford, California, Leslie, son of Maj Bainbridge, late 17th Lancers, aged 27.
CARBERY—Nov 25, at Laxton Hall, Northamptonshire, Lord Carbery.
CAREY—Nov 24, at Torquay, Reginald William Cyril, son of late Lieut-Gen F Carey, of Assouras Lodge, Winchester, aged 21.
DE BLAQUIERE—Nov 24, Lord de Blaquiers, Capt Royal Navy, aged 74.
EDGELL—Nov 25, at Shrewsbury, Col R J Edgell, late of the Bengal Army, Chief Constable of Shropshire, aged 69.
GOLDIE—Nov 22, at Bath, Sarah Elizabeth, wife of the late Commissary-General T W Goldie, aged 74.
HARMAN—Nov 21, at Scarborough, Gerald Lycidas King Harman, Com R N, son of late Hon L H K Harman, of Rockingham and Newcastle, aged 36.
HILL—Nov 22, at Cambridge-road, Brighton, Mary Margaret, daughter of the late Major C P Hill.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1889.

AN impression prevails in Kathiawar that before long the Rana of Porebunder will be reinstated. We have no means of testing the accuracy of this belief. But it is devoutly to be wished that in the event of the Rana being allowed to return to office due precautions will be taken against a return to the *status quo ante* in his territory. It is a matter of common knowledge that Porebunder has profited materially during the past three years from the Rana's compulsory withdrawal from the conduct of affairs. We have already indicated the nature and extent of the progress that the State made during the first two years of the present *regime*. The chief event of the third year will be the opening of the railway from Dorajee to Porebunder, a work for which the Rana's subjects are indebted to the fortunate determination of the Bombay Government that the hoards found in the Porebunder treasury at the time of his deposition should be applied to a useful purpose. When Lord Reay visits the State this week he will find on every hand proofs of the expediency of the policy which his Government resolved upon more than three years since. If the State is at this moment suffering from any disadvantages these are due not to any shortcomings on the part of the able British officials who have lately had it in their charge, but to climatic difficulties which Porebunder has had to contend against in common with most of the States in Kathiawar. A monsoon rainfall, little more than a quarter of the average, affects the administration and the cultivators alike. But thanks to the primitive revenue system which prevails in Kathiawar, the State in sharing the produce shares in the misfortune as well as in the prosperity of its subjects. And the administration, therefore, have had little to do with delicate questions concerning the remission of revenue. The administration nevertheless has revenue problems to solve which will call for much care and discrimination. A revenue survey is still in progress. When it is completed certain modifications will have to be made in the revenue system. Many of the customary "handfuls" which the harpies of the administration claimed under the *regime* of the Rana must disappear. Yet an administration which means to make things work smoothly must sometimes be tolerant even of abuses. and the Porebunder authorities will have much to do in reconciling practical expediency with the theoretical requirements of a just revenue system. Cultivation meanwhile is slowly extending, though a large area remains untouched, the explanation for this being that the customary share of gross produce which the State would claim would overlap the margin available for rent. This is the official account of the matter. Another way of putting it would be that the Porebunder ryots will have nothing to do with land that pays no economic rent, and it becomes a question whether in order to bring such land into cultivation it would not be well for the State to grant it on short lease without asking rent.

Amongst other marks of the return of the State to law and order is the attempt which has so far been successful to restrain the too great liberty of graziers who have been in the habit of roaming at will over cultivated land. The reorganisation of the police which was one of the most urgent works taken in hand by Mr. Lely, seems to have yielded good results. A new system of village police, working in concert with the regular force, has for some time been in existence, and has already done good in repressing petty housebreaking. The crimes of violence reported last year were not numerous, and the only one which need be referred to here has an anthropological rather than a political interest. Mr. Lee Warner, who has lately been telling people in England that the National Congress is all nonsense, because the people of India are superstitious and fanatical, will find a case in point in Mr. Lely's last administration report. It seems that the belief prevails very largely in Porebunder that cholera is caused by the sweepers. When two kunbis succumbed to cholera a few months ago a sweeper was beaten to death, and the huts of his caste were burnt down. But Mr. Lely seems to have a remedy for superstition. The villagers having entered into a conspiracy of silence in regard to the murder, a police post was imposed upon the village at the expense of the higher castes, who had also to pay for rebuilding burnt houses. No resident magistrate in Ireland with the Crimes Prevention Act to work with could have done better, and we suspect that the next time cholera appears in that particular village the sweepers at all events will not be held responsible for it. The administration seems to be doing as much as it can for the development of the agricultural and industrial resources of the State. An interesting venture was attempted last May in the Porebunder exhibition. More direct encouragement was given in the large number of grants made last year for wells, and in the advances made for the purchase of cattle and tools to cultivators who have taken up new land.

A small State which has provided itself with a railway may be said to have a vigorous public works policy; and in this respect Porebunder is profiting by a healthy reaction from the old *regime* under which, if we remember rightly, the Minister for Public Works was a species of karkoon who sustained the responsibilities of his high office on a salary of fifteen rupees a month. The chief work commenced last year was the Dock Railway from the station premises to the bunder. But the railway will only fully serve the State when the harbour improvements which the administration is understood to have put in the foreground of its programme have been carried out. It is not proposed to make Porebunder harbour available for large ocean-going steamers. The administration recognise the limitations which nature has placed upon the port, and the scheme which Mr. Sandford, the State Engineer, is understood to have drawn up, contemplates little beyond making the harbour more easily available for such country craft as are likely to frequent it. Access to the town is made difficult by a long reef which runs parallel to the shore, which cannot be crossed by large ships, and which smaller ones can cross only after discharging about half of their cargo into boats lying alongside in the anchorage. Mr. Sandford proposes the opening up of an entirely new entrance to the creek, which would give easy access at all times, and which will be protected by a breakwater. It is proposed to construct a basin in which vessels can lay up to refit or be safe in during the monsoon. Some important reclamations have already been carried out in the neighbourhood of the bunder. These it is proposed to extend, for the railway requirements will take up a considerable portion of the area already reclaimed. The greater part of the new reclamation will be appropriated to bunder requirements, and as the exports and imports of the place are likely to increase largely in normal years the work seems certainly one of public utility. The cost of the whole scheme, only the leading features of which have been mentioned, is estimated at a little over ten lakhs. But from this the value of the land that would be available for building purposes would have to be deducted, and this would bring the net cost to a little over seven lakhs, just a quarter of the sum which the Rana thought it good policy to leave unemployed in his treasury. Whatever may be said of the details of the scheme the general advantage of a project which will enable vessels to be loaded and unloaded direct instead of into boats lying alongside far out at sea will not be disputed. The trading community in Porebunder seem quite alive to its advantages. Something also needs to be done for the development of the quarry wealth of the State. Porebunder possesses in the Aditana quarries an important source of wealth still awaiting adequate development. The means for bringing the stone from the quarries to the port are of the most primitive kind, and are such as would not long be tolerated by private owners in any other part of the world. If a steam tramway can be laid down from the quarries to the bunder at a cost of a lakh and a half it seems a pity much longer to continue the present costly and primitive method of transit. We are likely before long to make large demands for building purposes in Bombay upon the quarries within our reach. And it may be of some importance to us to see carried out a project which promises to reduce the cost of transit by at least thirty per cent., to say nothing of the facilities that it would give for the shipment of large blocks of stone that are practically kept out of the market under present circumstances. Whatever decision may be come to in regard to the administration of the State it is to be hoped that nothing will be done to jeopardise the good work already carried out, or to prevent the realisation of so much of the work in contemplation as will tend to the advantage of the State.

THE correspondence between the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and the London Corn Trade Association which we published yesterday shows how difficult it still is to secure the co-operation of the latter body in the endeavour to improve the condition of Indian Wheat shipped to England. When the matter was first brought to their notice the London Association, thereby separating themselves from the trade in Liverpool, took shelter behind the pretence that there was no demand in England for measures for reducing the impurities in Indian Wheat. This pretence, however, could not stand for a day after measures had been taken for ascertaining the opinion of the trade and the milling interest. About seven hundred of the millers of the United Kingdom were consulted upon it, and they all with one consent pronounced against the existing practice, putting together an unanswerable body of evidence to its pernicious effect. The discussion of the subject in the press and elsewhere, and the conference held at the India Office this summer, appear to have persuaded the London Association that there is need for action in the matter. But the letter which the local Chamber of Commerce have received shows that the Association have not even yet risen to a reasonable appreciation of the necessities of the situation. They no longer, it is true, treat the case as one in which no need for intervention has arisen; but they have laid down a margin for permissible impurities which in some cases would be substantially wider than the present departures from cleanness. Thus, while the Association's own analysis shows in "Soft Red Bombay" of 1888 2·86 per cent. of impurity, the standard which they now propose would allow impurities of three per cent. in ante-monsoon shipments, and three-and-a-half per cent. in post-monsoon. In "Hard Red" the standard proposed would constitute an even more marked falling off from what is already considered an impurity detrimental to the trade. As the case stands now, the London Association are proposing a margin of three per cent. for ante-monsoon shipments, and one of three-and-a-half for post-monsoon, while Bombay asks that the margin shall be reduced to two per cent. and Liverpool not only admits that this is practicable, but agrees to it. The question now is how long London can stand out against the buying interest, as represented by the millers, against the large body of trade opinion at home as represented by the Liverpool Association, and against strongly expressed official and commercial opinion in India.

THE Governor-elect of Bombay has not ceased to be a good party man since his selection for the office. He went down into Warwickshire a few days before the mail left, received many compliments on his appointment, and in return made a rattling party speech. Perhaps it was because the *Daily News* had solemnly accused him of being a cricketer that he offered a vindication of his partiality for the willow. Anyhow his entertainers seem to have put up an inscription in which a reference was made to his prowess in the cricket field, and this led him to observe that "he did not regret his connection with cricket, if for no other reason than that it had brought him in closer relations with every class of society, and had afforded him opportunities of learning their ways of thought as well as any man who had confined himself to politics all his life." What can the *Daily News* say to that? Cricket as a means of getting at the real mind of men is something very different from what Lord Harris's narrow-minded critic has supposed it to be, and it may be exceedingly useful to the new Governor of Bombay. We may have enlarged Legislative Councils in India in his time, but it is not at all certain that, in Lord Harris's phrase, these will enable him to learn the thoughts of the people he is to be sent out to govern. Or it may be that the Congress of the future will give out uncertain sounds, bewildering to the world outside and perplexing to an intelligent Governor of Bombay, who is trying for the life of him to find out what it all means. Did it not occur to the *Daily News* that in such an emergency the right thing for a Governor to do, who was able to score off his own bat, would be to take bat in hand and captain the first available eleven in his Presidency? For we have teams of all sorts, and if Lord Harris, again to quote his own words, wants to get into closer relations with every class of society he has only to get himself made honorary president of all the cricket clubs of Bombay. There is scarcely a section of society that he would not thus get in touch with. Hence the value of a cricket match as a preliminary to legislation will be at once recognized by everyone except London journalists, too closely wedded to party, to think without envy of youth and sinew and good looks when they happen to be on the other side of the Home. Here, at all events, we welcome the redeeming vices of the arena in so far as they indicate companionability and good fellowship, and the apology for cricketing which Lord Harris put forward constitutes the best recommendation for Lord Harris that has been given since the appointment was made.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL has only fulfilled a prevalent expectation in pronouncing in favour of the Eight Hours' Bill. For some weeks past it has been believed that he was looking out for an opportunity of fitting into his somewhat variegated platform a plank from that of the Social Democratic party, and nothing could have come more conveniently to his hand than this. As the question presents itself at present it is a safe one to take up, since Mr. Cuningham Grahame's Bill leaves it to municipalities to decide whether or not they will fix eight hours as the maximum day's labour for their employés. Lord Randolph Churchill doubtless regards it as the thin end of a wedge which need not be pushed far. Is it with this, however, that he means to force open the cleavage between Unionists of both colours at Birmingham? Lord Randolph, throwing up South Paddington, and going down to Birmingham as a Social Tory Democrat, might annoy his friends but he could not surprise them. Mr. Gladstone seems to have expressed himself upon the question with characteristic vagueness. Those who asked his opinion, however, can scarcely have expected as prompt a conversion in his case as in Lord Randolph Churchill's. With him conversion takes time, though it comes in due course. Meanwhile there is what the telegram calls an evasive answer, to reveal, even when it is meant to conceal, the workings of a mind in process of development.

WE hear that, from 1st January next, Colonel Wise will resume charge of the office of Inspector-General of Police, and that Major Humphreys will act as Commissioner of Police at Bombay, until the return of Colonel Wilson from furlough to Europe.

SINCE the commencement of criminal proceedings by the Earl of Euston against Mr. Parke, the editor of the *North London Press*, writes our London correspondent on the 29th ult., there has been a distinct falling off in the rumours about this most painful affair. Previously not a day passed without the addition of some well-known name, and many of the most honoured of our public men are

TELEGRAMS.

[...AL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

...RT BROWNING.

LONDON, Dec. 16.

...f Westminster to give a ...or the remains of the late ...s been accepted.

...UGESE AGGRESSION IN ...CENTRAL AFRICA.

...on Press urges Government to deal ...ith Portugese aggression in the Zam-

THE AMERICAN PRIZE-FIGHTERS.

LONDON, Dec. 16.

Kilrain has been sentenced to two months' imprisonment and to a fine of two hundred dollars for fighting with Sullivan at New Orleans.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL AND THE EIGHT HOURS' BILL.

Lord Randolph Churchill has decided in favour of the Eight Hours' Bill.

Mr. Gladstone has given an evasive expression of opinion on the subject.

THE INFLUENZA IN BERLIN.

A HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND ATTACKS.

The influenza epidemic is spreading throughout Europe to an alarming extent.

At Berlin one hundred and fifty thousand people have been attacked.

THE REVOLUTION IN BRAZIL. STARTLING RUMOURS.

LONDON, Dec. 16.

The captain of a steamer which left Rio on the 22nd November reports that eight naval officers who were loyal to the Emperor, were executed secretly, and that it is rumoured that several others suffered the same fate.

It is also said that the quotation of securities on the Bourse were fictitious, the bankers and the newspapers having been overawed.

The country is outwardly quiescent, but there is much secret discontent, and ominous grumblings are heard.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

MANIFESTO OF DON PEDRO'S PREMIER.

LONDON, Dec. 16.

A manifesto has been issued by the ex-Emperor Don Pedro's Premier, who is now in Lisbon, in which he appeals to his supporters in Brazil to continue the struggle in the coming elections, when he and other Royalists will be candidates. He denounces the treachery of the Minister for War, who, he says, lured him into the hands of the rebels.

RUMOURED DEATH OF THE KHALIFA.

Rumours of the death of the Khalifa continue to be received at Cairo.

THE DERVISH ADVANCE.

There is no likelihood of a Dervish advance on Egypt for several months, owing to the lack of supplies.

TRADE AT BRITISH ZANZIBAR PORTS.

Latest returns show that the trade at British Zanzibar ports is improving, and that there has been a large influx of Indian merchants to Mombassa where great commercial activity prevails.

A CALCUTTA COLLISION CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 17.

In the Fez Rohoman *vs.* Fanny Skolfield collision case, Justice Wilson gave judgment this morning on the question of jurisdiction raised by the defendant. His Lordship held in his opinion that defendant was not precluded by his appearance from questioning the jurisdiction of the Court, but might do so in his pleadings, and this application of the owners of Fez Rohoman not to hear the objection of the defendant, was not in accordance with the practice of the Court. It was said that in the present case the defendant, in appearing, had followed forms of the Privy Council rules. If any mistake of form had been made, it could not alter the substance of things, or affect the procedure of Court. Application of plaintiffs was discharged with costs.

PRESIDENCY RIFLE MEETING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Dec. 16.

The following matches were concluded to-day :—

"Bombay Presidency Cup"—Durham Light Infantry, 447 points, winners, and Lancashire Fusiliers, 443 points. There was a close race between Privates Young and Charles, of the winning team for the highest aggregate score ; the latter eventually won by three points.

"The Champions' Contest"—Lance Naik Baboorao Soorway, 9th Bombay infantry, 413 points ; Lance Naik Jacky DeSouza, 9th Bombay Infantry, 399 points ; Havaldar Fazuldin, 3rd Beloochis, 394 points ; and Havildar Major Shaik Hoosein, 3rd Beloochis, 392 points.

"The W. I. R. A. Silver Medal," 700 yards—Lance Naik Baboorao Soorway, 9th Bombay Infantry, 154 points ; Private Hoosein Khan, 3rd Beloochis, 149 points ; Havildar Major Shaik Hoosain, 3rd Beloochis, 147 points ; Havildar Sumbaji Baidee, 26th Bombay Infantry, 147 points ; and Lance Naik Jacky Desouza, 9th Bombay Infantry, 147 points.

"The Bombay Rifle MeetingGathering Stakes"—highest aggregate scores—Lance Naik Babooram Soorwar, 9th Bombay Infantry, with 175 points, wins the gold medal of the Bombay Presidency Rifle Meeting, and Havildar Shaik Abdool Kadir, with 174 points, takes the Bronze Medal.

"The Wantage Prize"—S Battery Royal Horse Artillery, 1st team, 104 points ; Bombay Light Horse, 93 points ; S Battery Royal Horse Artillery, 2nd team, 91 points. Six other teams also competed.

"The Mudhol Competition Officers Wantage"—3rd Bombay Cavalry, 100 points ; and 2nd Bombay Infantry, 91 points.

THE MAHARANA OF LUNAWADA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 16.

The Maharana of Lunawada arrived here today. He was received by Messrs. Maconochie and Kelkar. A large number of citizens were present at the station to accord him a hearty welcome. The Maharana drove to Hathising Wadee, under the usual salute. A committee has been appointed to give the Chief a fitting reception on behalf of the people during his stay here.

PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR ON TOUR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Dec. 16.

The Prince and party, accompanied by Lord Hamilton, embarked this morning at 8-30 on board the steamer Kistna for Rangoon. Madras made a brilliant demonstration in his honor, and everything went off well. At the last moment the hour of departure was altered from 5 p.m., to 8 a.m., thus causing some inconvenience, which, however, was amply made up for by the cheerfulness and perseverance with which everybody was concerned in the work. To get everything into order the work had to be continued till late last night. Lord Connemara drove the Prince from Government House, Guindy, to the pier in a victoria, escorted by the full complement of bodyguard under Captain Kerrich. The entire route, about seven miles long, was decorated very gaily, several triumphal arches of magnificent workmanship being set up at intervals. All the houses along the route were also decorated. Thousands upon thousands of people crowded the road-sides, enthusiastically cheering the Prince as he passed. Near Popham's Broadway, Black Town, the children belonging to the various schools in the city—European, Eurasian, Hindu, and Mahomedan—were massed together, over ten thousand being present. This was a striking scene and must have impressed the Prince much. The Prince's carriage halted a few minutes here to hear the children sing the National Anthem and receive bouquets and garlands. As the carriage moved off the children loudly cheered the Prince, who acknowledged by bowing repeatedly. The scene at the pier was highly picturesque, and one not to be easily forgotten. Thousands of people crowded along the sea shore on both sides of the pier and on the harbour, and cheered enthusiastically. All the offices on the beach road were dressed in flags and bunting, as also several steamers in the harbour. On his arrival at the pier the Prince was received by Admiral Fremantle, Flag Lieutenant Watson, Captain Williams, Aide-de-Camp to the Governor, who had preceded the party from Government House, and by Captain Street, Port Officer, Mr. McWatters, Chairman, Harbour Trust Board, who conducted the Royal party to a shamiana, where a brilliant gathering of civil and military officers awaited the Prince's arrival. A large number of ladies were also present. The Prince shook hands with the Members of Council, the Commander-in-Chief, and the heads of departments, and then walked along the pier. At the landing stage Lord Connemara bade him farwell, and the Prince stepped into a steam-launch belonging to the Boadicea, with Admiral Fremantle and Captain Street, and proceeded towards the steamer Kistna, under a double Royal salute, fired by the Boadicea and the battery on the shore. The crews of the vessels in harbour manned the yards. The steamer sailed at 8-50 under another salute from the Boadicea. The surf was very high, and the weather showery, but nothing serious occurred to interfere with the proceedings. The troops, including the Volunteers lined the roads from the Wallajah Gate, near the Fort, to the pier. The first salute, announcing the approach of the Royal party, was fired by the Volunteer Artillery. The guard-of-honour on the pier was furnished by the Cornwall Regiment under Captain Verschozle.

The Marchioness of Waterford subsequently embarked for Calcutta on board the steamer Nepaul.

LORD CONNEMARA'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Dec. 16.

His Excellency the Governor has slightly altered the programme of his tour to include Hyderabad, where he will be the guest of the Nizam for three days.

The Hon'ble Mr. Stokes, Senior Member of Council, will not, as previously arranged, accompany him.

BENGAL PRESIDENCY RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 16.

The Bengal Presidency Rifle Association's meeting at Meerut was opened this morning by the Commander-in-Chief.

REMISSION OF SENTENCES IN BURMA.

About one thousand remissions of sentences upon prisoners from Upper Burma have been granted during the last five months.

MR. QUINTON.

Mr. Quinton will visit Calcutta during January if the Bengal Government consider it necessary to consult with him regarding the course of events in the Lushai Country.

INDIAN SOCIAL CONFERENCE.

The Indian Social Conference will hold a general meeting after the sitting of the National Congress at Bombay.

REVENUE OF BURMA.

The revenue of Upper Burma for the current year is expected to reach one crore, though the original estimate was only 88 lakhs ; that of Lower Burma will approach three crores, thus giving a handsome surplus on the whole province.

RETURNS OF SAVINGS BANKS.

The returns of the Savings Banks show that in 1888 eighty-five new bank were opened and over fifty-one thousand new depository, while the increase in deposit receipts was over 66 lakhs.

PUNJAB UNIVERSITY REGISTRARSHIP

Dr. MacDonald was elected Registrar of the Punjab University on Saturday last.

H. M. S. BOADICEA AT MADRAS.

H. M. S. Boadicea, the flag ship of Rear Admira the Hon'ble Sir Edward Freemantle, Commander-in Chief of the East India Station, arrived this morning from Bombay *via* Colombo and Trincomalee. The Admiral, accompanied by Flag Lieutenant Walter, landed unofficially at 2 P. M., and was met at the pier by Lord Marsham, A.D.C., Captain Street, Port Officer, and Captain Simpson, Deputy Conservator of the Port. The party then entered two pier carriages, and were pushed to the shore end, where they alighted. The Admiral, the Flag Lieutenant, and Lord Marsham, drove off to Government House Guindy in one of Lord Connemara carriages, where he will remain a guest, and witness the races this evening. Mr. Spencer Charrington, M. P., who 3 days ago arrived from Bombay, and who is the father-in-law of Commander Montgomery, second in command of the Boadicea, also met the Admiral, and then went off to the man-of-war in the Admiral's boat. He proceeds to Calcutta in the Boadicea in a few days.

Lord and Lady Dufferin and Ava, with their family, are settled at Rome for the season. The embassy has been considerably smartened up under Lady Dufferin's supervision, and fitted to be a leading social centre. Lady Dufferin uses the large ball-room as a drawing-room.

The *Figaro* has made a sensation by publishing an interview with General Boulanger, illustrated by instantaneous photographs, showing the various attitudes of the late Minister of War while under the process of interviewing. A Jersey telegram says that it is reported on trustworthy authority that about 300 Boulangists, under the direction of M. Le Herisse or another prominent deputy, propose to visit Jersey shortly, when General Boulanger will entertain them at a banquet at one of the principal halls in the island.

Lord Salisbury (writes a London correspondent) is not a great reader of newspapers. The only daily papers at which he looks regularly are the *Times* and the *Standard* ; but his secretaries cut out for him telegrams in the other papers which may deserve his attention as Foreign Secretary. He never, I believe, condescends to look at Liberal newspapers, and derives his knowledge of Liberal opinions from speeches of Liberal politicians. The provincial press is to him an unknown quantity. What is stranger still, he never looks at the *Saturday Review*, in which he first practised his satiric and saturnine pen. The only weekly paper which he looks at is the *Guardian*.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 29.

It is characteristic of the rapidity with which political ideas now spread that the leader of the Conservative party at Nottingham a few days ago pronounced in favour of free, or as he preferred to call it, assisted education, and that not a single murmur has been uttered by any of his followers. What a contrast to the abuse heaped upon Mr. Chamberlain when he first put prominently forward this desirable reform ! Not longer ago than the period referred to, it was a constant remark of Tory politicians that the Liberals were played out ; that since every great measure of amelioration that the country desired had been carried out, there was nothing for the Liberal party to do except to cease to exist ; and that the people of England wished only to be spared from the unwelcome activity of overzealous legislators. The futility of prophesying unless you know has received a fresh illustration. So far from the era of legislative vigour having come to an end, it is now more brisk than ever, and the difficulty is not to find work to do but to keep within reasonable limits the subjects that in political parlance have ripened or are ripening fast. That this ebullition, though of course more marked among the Liberals, is not confined to one party has been shown by the tone of Lord Salisbury's great speech before the Tory Caucus on Tuesday, and by the minor addresses he has delivered in the Midlands this week. The Liberal Unionist working man, except in Birmingham, may be an unknown quantity, but no one now doubts the existence of the Conservative working man, and I see that one of the speakers at Nottingham claimed that in some of the trade associations the Tories are in a majority. In these circumstances it is not surprising that the Prime Minister, following the example of Mr. Morley and other Liberal leaders, devoted a considerable portion of his remarks to social questions. The "trace of socialism" that, he says, is sometimes to be found in the policy of his opponents was not altogether absent from some of his own observations. On the vexed question of Parliamentary interference with the hours of labour that is causing some trouble to the Liberals Lord Salisbury was very emphatic. While he admitted the desirability of curtailing the working day so far as that could be accomplished by voluntary means, he was no less emphatic than Mr. Morley in condemning the proposal favoured by the neo-Radicals of the type of Professor Stuart to pass an Eight Hour Bill. To make such a law would, he said, be an unpardonable interference with the freedom which Englishmen of all classes have established for many generations, would interfere with the natural relations of trade, would drive capital out of trade, and would be ultimately ineffective because it would ultimately lead to a general redistribution of wages all round. While his lordship expresses himself in favour of free education and seemed to intimate that this will be one of the measures of the coming Session, his scheme is not quite the same as that which his opponents advocate. He repeats what he said in his famous speech at Newport that nothing must be done to injure "the guarantee that we now possess for religious liberty as expressed by the voluntary schools." It will be interesting to know how this view of the question will square in with the theories of his faithful ally, Mr. Chamberlain, who, it is rumoured, told his friends before he left for Egypt that he should be glad of an opportunity of rejoining the Liberal fold. The expectation that Lord Salisbury would unfold a great land scheme for Ireland was not realized. All that the Premier said on this subject seemed to imply a mere extension of the Ashbourne Act. Talking about the duty of Parliament to alleviate as far as possible "the complaint of Ireland," its poverty, he said :—"We have done what Government can do ; we have given great assistance to railways and drainage schemes, and we shall do our utmost by a voluntary purchase scheme, to multiply the number of owners of land." With regard to Lord Rosebery's pious wish that a Cromwell should spring up to settle the problem of the House of Lords, the Prime Minister was rather facetious. "My impression," he observed, "is that if a Cromwell at the head of a regiment were to find his way to that central hall which separates the House of Lords from the House of Commons, it would be quite a chance whether he did not turn to the left to the House of Commons instead of to the right to the House of Lords. It is so impossible to determine what a Cromwell will do when once you have brought him into existence. Having a general knowledge of what the attitude in history of Cromwell's has been to Radical politicians, my advice to Lord Rosebery and his friends is to think once, twice, and thrice before they use that precise method for getting over the opposition of the House of Lords." The great difficulty in the way of "mending" the House of Lords is too often lost sight of. Lord Salisbury put the point very neatly when he said :—"I should be very glad to see the House of Lords take a deeper interest, and insist upon a stronger share than it takes now in the legislation of the country. But any step that it takes in that direction must have the effect of diminishing the power of the House of Commons. Some of the advocates of reform in the House of Lords would not be sorry if that were to happen, but that is not what is wanted by the section of the Liberal party which at present almost entirely dictates the policy of its leaders, and which in the future promises to have the sole controlling voice."

Some people will consider it not without significance that in his latest lucubration on political meteorology Mr. Gladstone threatens the House of Lords. On ordinary occasions the Liberal leader leaves the hereditary chamber alone, and it is generally only in the last stage of an agitation that he brings his heavy artillery to bear upon the peers. He is satisfied by the results of the by-elections that there is certain to be a majority in favour of Home Rule at the general election, and he anticipates the defeat of his measure in the House of Lords. Whatever may be thought of the ingenuity of the calculation by which Mr. Gladstone arrives at the conclusion that the Liberal majority in the next Parliament will amount to 109, many persons on his own side seem to be of opinion that his remarks regarding the Upper House are a little premature. However it is only fair to him to say that he appears to be desirous of avoiding a collision between the two branches of the Legislature, and at his time of life one can easily understand that such should be the case. The paragraph dealing with the House of Lords is worth quoting in full. It reads as follows :—"What is perhaps most interesting in a retrospect now, reaching over nearly three and a half years, is the evidence it affords of a steady acceleration in the rate at which the Liberal party has been, and is regaining, the confidence of the constituencies. Its momentum increases with every stage it covers on its journey. In this view it may be best that the dissolution should not arrive too early. There is already in view force enough and to spare for carrying the next House of Commons, but the longer it is allowed to continue its growth the more able it will be to deal also with the House of Lords, or the more likely it will be, let us rather hope, to beget within that House itself the sagacious temper which eschews a hopeless and a disastrous conflict."

One at least of the Liberal papers, as you are aware, has clearly made up its mind that when Mr. Gladstone disappears from the political arena he will be succeeded as Commander-in-Chief of the Liberal party not by Sir William Harcourt or Mr. Morley, but by the Earl of Rosebery. This I understand is not the present opinion of some persons whose judgment in a matter of this sort is to say the least as likely to be as sound as that of Mr. Stead. A friend of mine was talking the other day to a gentleman who thoroughly possesses Mr. Gladstone's confidence, and his notion—tell it not in Scotland, publish it not in the streets of Dublin—is that the only possible successor to the veteran of Hawarden is the stripling of Highbury ! Strange things do happen, it is true, but after all that has occurred one can hardly imagine the Labouchertians of the Liberal party accepting Mr. Chamberlain as their leader. A leading Liberal, from the other side of the Tweed, confided to me the other day his strong belief that when the time came to select another chief Lord Rosebery would be chosen to head the party in the Lords, and Mr. Campbell Bannerman to perform a similar function in the Commons. I congratulated my Scotch friend on his national modesty. Mr. Campbell Bannerman is somewhat of a failure, and if he ever became leader of the Liberal party in the House of Commons it would only be as a stop gap. The resemblance between him and the present leader of the House of Commons would be almost perfect. But do the Liberals want a Mr. W. H. Smith ?

Stanley's letters giving details of his extraordinary adventures, privations, and discoveries have created a great impression. They show that not only has he lost none of his old courage, self-reliance, and ready resource but that he still possesses the power of graphic writing under the greatest difficulties. To attempt to give anything like a complete summary of his communications to Sir William Mackinnon would be impossible in the space at my command. Moreover it would be labour wasted, for all your readers will of course read the letters in their entirety. It is a little doubtful when Stanley will arrive, but already preparations are being made to give him a right royal reception.

Although the proceedings took place in one of the smaller rooms Sir Richard Temple has no reason to be dissatisfied with the size of the audience that assembled in the Westminster Town Hall on Monday to hear his address on "India in the House of Commons." Among those present I noticed quite an unusual number of Bombayites, including the ever-green Honourable Mr. Justice Pinhey and Sir Richard's former medical attendant and *filius Achates* Dr. Waters. There was nothing very novel in the ex-cathedra utterances of the Hon. Baronet, at any rate, to those of us who have frequently heard the same speech in the House of Commons. The slight confusion, not to say disorder, that occurred after the lecture had been delivered might possibly have been avoided if Sir Richard had not thought it necessary to be his own chairman.

Colonel Malleson has, at last, sent an apology to Mr. Herbert Gladstone, M.P., who I understand has not finally decided whether to accept it, or to go on with the pending action.

If I remember rightly the hon. member for the Central Division of Hull has been generally denominated and known as Mr. H. S. King, M.P. The firm of which he is the head, too, is generally known as Messrs. H. S. King and Co. Latterly, however, in some quarters it has become the fashion to mention him as "H. Seymour King." Therefrom has come confusion and the denying to the hon. gentleman of credit which he deserves, while a very different gentleman, Mr. J. Seymour Keay, M.P., gets credit which he has, so far, done nothing—has not, indeed, had the opportunity—legislatively to deserve. In recognition of the services of the Member for Central Hull, the Uncovenanted Servants of India, as you well know, *feted* Mr. H. Seymour King in your city. Wednesday's *Pall Mall Gazette* made Reuter's telegram assert that the honour had been done to Mr. Seymour Keay, M.P. Yesterday morning the *Daily News* came out with the same blunder. These Radical papers—to their shame be it spoken ! —knew all about Mr. Seymour Keay, the elect of Elgin, in connection with an Indian subject : but Mr. Seymour King and India, there was nothing in their minds to connect the two.

Mr. Lee-Warner has been favouring a Working Men's Club at Stisted, Essex, with his views on India. He provided some of the earnest gentlemen who will be in Bombay one week after you get this with a text on which to dilate when the reform of the Legislative Councils is under discussion. India, said Mr. Lee Warner, was not ripe for self-government, as the natives were extremely ignorant, superstitious, and fanatical. Then Mr. Lee Warner proceeded to make a remark which, if it is to be accepted as trustworthy, puts off the realisation of the Congress demands for many a long year. Christianity and education, he said, would have to become more general before the English Government could hand over the Government of India to native rulers. It seems almost impossible to believe that Mr. Lee Warner would thus make the satisfaction of Indian aspirations to rest upon the Christianising of India. Yet the *Essex Chronicle*, published at Chelmsford, so reports him, and, no doubt, reports him correctly. There are elements of confusion enough already in the seething pot of Indian reform : it is needless to throw in Christian missions to make confusion worse confounded.

The beginning of the inevitable, and, in my humble judgment, highly necessary agitation in England against the breach of faith involved in the departure from the indemnity given to the Mamlatdars by Lord Reay, whose action was originally approved by Lord Cross, is manifesting itself. In a number of newspapers I have seen comments upon the facts contained in the pamphlet entitled, "In the Queen's Name : a Breach of Faith," a copy of which I daresay has reached you. In answer to inquiries which have been made of the gentleman, who is acting on behalf of those who feel themselves outraged at the injustice of which the Government of India secondarily, and the India Office primarily, have been guilty, I have ascertained that a veritable campaign is being entered upon. In a few days a meeting will be held in Northampton to consider, and if the case be proved to condemn the conduct of the Government, while other meetings are being arranged for Lancashire and other large centres of population. Besides this the question is being brought under the special attention of members of Parliament. At the National Liberal Club on Tuesday last the weekly discussion was devoted to a consideration of the conduct of the Government of India towards the Mamlatdars. Mr. J. Dillon O'Flynn, barrister-at-law, introduced the subject, and spoke for more than an hour upon it. The text of his observations were the pamphlet, already named, and the proceedings of the Legislative Council, Simla, in connection with the Disabling Act. Only one person in the assembly was found to support the action of the authorities, and his prejudice against the Indian people was manifest from the first as was shown by his frequent interruptions of the speaker. If Parliament were now sitting a strenuous effort, I am told, could be made to induce the Secretary of State to withhold his assent to the Simla measure. Failing this, for want of time or opportunity, the question will nevertheless be vigorously pressed on the attention of the House of Commons, probably, of both Houses of Parliament.

To-day's papers contain a telegram from Mysore, describing the narrow escape Prince Albert Victor had in Mysore from being crushed by a wild elephant. Upon this incident to-night's *Pall Mall Gazette* makes two singular remarks, one of which is more or less enigmatical. If the heir to the British throne had been crushed to death, your contemporary remarks :—"It would have encouraged the cultivation of elephant-catching as an eligible amusement for ineligible princes, and it would have led to a peremptory interdict being laid upon the pursuit of such a dangerous sport by any Prince whom it was regarded as useful to preserve alive." This is clear enough, if not overcomplimentary. The next, however, is the sentence which has the conundrum in it :—"To go down before the ugly rush of a maddened elephant is not exactly the most romantic form of quitting existence, but it is easy to conceive of circumstances in which even that mode of ringing down the curtain would be preferable to a continuance of the drama of existence." What *does* the man mean ? Is there a conundrum in this sentence to be guessed ? The answer here is that there *is*. And, there are men who profess to be able to guess it. I merely draw attention to the singularity of the phraseology employed.

Sir Richard Temple is never happier than when congratulating people on the prudence and ability with which they discharge their duties. On Monday, at a meeting of the East India Association, he pointed out how admirably the House of Commons fulfilled its duties towards India. Never had Indian affairs been better looked after. This, Sir Richard Temple thinks, is partly due to the number and influence of experienced Anglo-Indians in the House, and to the development of railways in India, which enables travelling M. P.'s to visit the country in the recess. He feels quite certain, therefore, that if ever Burke's prophecy is fulfilled, and India is lost on the floor of the House of Commons, this untoward event will not happen during the term of the Parliament now sitting, or any Parliament which enjoys similar advantages. The experienced Anglo-Indians who now write M. P. after their names will take care that no rash or ill-considered legislation for India is carried through.

PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CHINGLEPUT, Dec. 13.

The Prince was so pleased with the sport that he had on the 20th ultimo, that he was determined to have another day's sport yesterday. As the fields at Chingleput had already been shot over, it was resolved that this time Madurantakum should be tried, which is a village on the S. I. Railway not far from Chingleput. But the Hon'ble Mr. J. F. Price paid Madurantakum a visit on the 11th instant, and finding that snipe were scarce at that place, it was finally resolved to try Chingleput again, and the Prince, accompanied by Captain Holford, went there yesterday. They drove to the banks of the Palar river about five miles away. Here all alighted, and mounting horses that had been provided for the occasion, rode across the bed of the river to the village of Myoor, where three tents had been pitched in a large tope. Here *Chota Hazri* was provided after which the party started, the Prince and Captain Holford alone handling weapons, to the village of Pyambatur where the shooting was commenced, and continued till 2-30 p.m., when the party retired for luncheon to the tents, having made a bag of 28 couple of snipe. After luncheon the party made their way to the Meyur tank, in the centre of which there is an island to which the Prince crossed in a raft. Here shooting was kept up till evening, when the party returned with 25 couple more, making a total of 53 couple for the day. The party then returned to Mr. Ellis's house *via* Palapoor, Peresanuthum, and the Fort. After tea, and just before entering the train which had been drawn up near a fine pandal erected in front of the bungalow, the Prince performed the ceremony of naming the locomotive, which was very prettily decorated with two Union Jacks on each side. Taking a bottle of wine H. R. H. broke it on the buffer board of the engine, which he named "Victoria." It may here be mentioned that the Prince of Wales in December 1875 similarly conferred the name of "Alexandra" upon engine No. 18 of the S. I. R. which had brought him from Tuticorin to Madura. The special then started for Guindy, where the Prince and Captain Holford alighted, and entering one of the Governor's carriages, drove to Government House, Guindy.

Last night Lord Connemara entertained over 400 guests at a ball given in honour of H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor, and it proved a great success. At the entrance to Guindy Park was a handsome porch, which, however, may not have been duly appreciated by the occupants of closed carriages. Shortly after 9-15, the long drive which was lined on either side with lights became one stream of carriages, which slowly made their way up to the house. Government House, Guindy, is remarkably well suited for balls and dances. It has two dancing rooms which though not very large, are of a good shape, and the want of size is almost entirely redeemed by the most perfect of "floors." Spacious verandahs surround the dancing rooms on two sides, and on the other two are small drawing rooms, and one large room (the dining room,) which last night was used for refreshments. There is thus plenty of room where chaperones and non-dancers may sit, and watch the "giddy throng" whilst the gardens are well adapted both for decorative and "sitting out" purposes. The terrace and paths below were lined with carpets, on either side of which were plants, and rows of curiously shaped paper lanterns. Seats were placed at intervals along these walks, and on the grass, behind dimly lighted foliage plants, chairs were placed, for those who wished to seek rest. The whist players and smokers were accommodated with a shamiana at one end of the terrace, (about the coolest spot in the gardens ;) and coffee, tea, and sweets, besides being served in the refreshment room, were to be obtained outside at a table placed by the side of one of the paths running parellel with the terrace. The house, at all times glistening white, looked like alabaster last night in the light of the hundreds of little lanterns that decorated, and enframed it. It lends itself very well to decoration. It consists of three distinct buildings (joined by corridors) which gave it a peculiarly graceful outline and when enhanced, as it was last night, by the judicious arrangement of lights along its outline, the effect is very picturesque. This was further increased when, towards midnight, the moon broke through the clouds, and threw a soft light over both house and gardens.

Punctually at 9-30 His Royal Highness and staff, and His Excellency Lord Connemara and staff, entered the larger ball room, to the strains of the National Anthem. After a slight pause the band struck up the State Quadrille, which was danced by the Prince and Lady Collins, the Governor and Lady Arbuthnot, Lord Claud Hamilton and Mrs. Lindsay, Sir Charles Arbuthnot and the Marchioness of Waterford, Sir Arthur Collins and Mrs. Smart, the Hon'ble Mr. Stokes and Mrs. Shephard, the Hon'ble Mr. Garstin and Mrs. Gunning, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shephard and Mrs. Bidie. His Royal Highness was in very good spirits, and looked none the worse for the fatigues he has lately undergone during his shooting expedition in Travancore. He danced a good deal, Mrs. Lindsay, Mrs. Boyson, and Mrs. Sydney Smith, being among those who had the honour of being his partners.

The Prince paid a visit to the Leper Hospital this morning at half-past twelve o'clock, The visit was quite an informal one, no body guard troopers accompanying the carriage. The Prince was conducted over the wards by Dr. Cook, who has done so much during the last eighteen months for the improvement of the condition of the poor inmates. After visiting the Hindu inmates' ward, where he spoke to one of them who had been there 12 years, the Prince proceeded to the European female wards, and then the Hindu female wards, where H. R. H. was greeted by reiterated "salaams" from the twenty or thirty inmates. A visit was then paid to the room set apart as a church for the Protestant inmates, in whose condition the Rev. C. H. Pelly takes so lively an interest. In the European men's ward, the patients, as the Prince approached, sang the National Anthem to the accompaniment of a concertina played by one of themselves. The Prince showed considerable interest in the case of one, a young man, whose disease has considerably diminished since his admission into Hospital. The Prince next walked through the pretty gardens laid out, and kept up by the lepers. Afterwards a visit was paid to the leper prisoners, over whom two leper warders have been placed, since it was decided by Government a short time ago, that leper prisoners should be segregated. A visit was next paid to the Roman Catholic ward, where Father Houbaer has erected a small altar.

This steamer which is to convey the Prince to Burma, arrived yesterday evening from Calcutta, between which place and Burma she has been running up to this time with the mails.

H. E. the Governor has been very anxious that the Prince should embark early on Monday evening, in order to meet the convenience of the population of Madras, who would naturally desire to witness it, but the authorities at Rangoon have urgently requested that arrangements may be made for His Royal Highness's embarkation in the early morning, in order that he may arrive at that port also in the early morning. Lord Connemara has endeavoured to persuade Sir Charles Crosthwaite to make such an alteration in the Rangoon programme as would admit of the carrying out of the Madras programme ; but the Chief Commissioner regrets that this cannot at this late date be done, so His Royal Highness will embark at eight o'clock on the morning of Monday, instead, of half-past five in the afternoon, as had been formerly arranged. The Prince will leave Guindy at 7 a. m., and will proceed by the Mount Road to the Island, the Fort Road, Popham's Road, Esplanade Road, round Parry's corner, into First Line Beach, and so on to the Harbour. Full dress will be *de rigueur*.

After all, the Parnell Commission, which promised to be as interminable as Penelope's web, has not cut the record of long trials, the list being still headed by Regina *v.* Castro, in 1873-74, which lasted 188 days, or sixty days longer than the present great inquest now ended. Tichborne *v.* Lushington, which was cut short by the intervention of the jury, lasted 103 days ; and Belt *v.* Lawes, which is fourth on the list, forty-three days. Long trials are a modern innovation, and twenty years ago, when the famous "Convent Case," Saurin *v.* Starr, occupied a fortnight, it was considered a most unusual period.

THE DISMISSED MAMLATDARS.

The following has been forwarded to us for publication:—

From C. J. Lyall, Esq., C.I.E., Offg. Secretary to the Government of India, to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 8201, dated the 30th October last, submitting (1) a memorial addressed to the Governor General in Council by Mahadev Keshav Kumthekar, late a Mamlatdar in the Central Division of the Bombay Presidency, whose dismissal was recommended by the Government of Bombay and was ordered in the letter from this Department marginally (a) noted ; and (2) petitions presented to the Government of Bombay by certain other dismissed native officials (b.)

2. In reply I am to observe that all these petitioners, with the exception of Kumthekar, were among the seven incriminated officials who were specially selected by the Government of Bombay as the first to be removed from the public service, as having most clearly incurred the penalty of dismissal provided by the Statute 49 George III, Cap. 126. At the same time the Government of Bombay reserved a number of cases for further consideration as presenting some doubtful features. Such being the case, it was concluded that His Excellency the Governor in Council, who was fully aware of all the circumstances under which the different individuals had paid, regarded these seven and also Kumthekar (who was the first of a second set of seven recommended for dismissal) as the most culpable or among the most culpable ; and as soon as the Government of India had satisfied itself that they had without doubt paid money corruptly, it gave effect to the view of the Local Government which had thus singled them out. In forwarding the present representations, the Government of Bombay makes no recommendation for any special reconsideration of any individual case. Moreover, with the exception of the memorial from Kumthekar, which has already been disposed (c) of, none of the petitions is addressed to the Government of India, and no reason is given in your letter why they have been forwarded. They have, however, been considered by the Governor General in Council, and I am to communicate the conclusions at which he has arrived.

3. With reference to the petition from Shankar Bhalchandra Bapat, I am to point out that there is no suggestion in the case of any such pressure as could amount to extortion, while the payments were undoubtedly made to obtain an office and therefore within the statute. The harassment to which he refers seems to have consisted in Mr. Sathe having appointed Native Assistant to the Commissioner in preference to himself, and he also apprehended that some one else might be similarly preferred. There is some force in the petitioner's remark that when Mr. Crawford, in breach of standing orders, personally asked for a loan, it was difficult for his native subordinate to refuse, but it is not true that he had no alternative. I am further to observe that although Bapat's case may be said to resemble in some respects that of Ganesh Pandurang Thakar, the Government of India, in excusing the latter from the penalty of dismissal after considerable hesitation, went to the extreme limit of indulgence. Bapat's case, moreover, is differentiated from that of Thakar in that he made more than one payment. The Governor General in Council, therefore, is not prepared to re-open this case.

4. Nor does His Excellency in Council see any ground for reconsidering the case of Venkatesh Krishna Dravid. This man had committed a very grave error, and had been declared absolutely disqualified for a year for any judicial office, while at the end of that period he was to be tried as a Karkun or subordinate Magistrate before he could be considered eligible for a Mamlatdarship. In these circumstances he cannot plead supersession, and there were no threats or other pressure used to induce him to pay. He paid money to secure an office for which he had been deliberately held to be not eligible until he had given proof of fitness in a subordinate post. In other words, he volunteered a payment "to escape the results of previous misconduct" or mistakes.

5. As regards the case of Yeshwant Ballal Tambe, I am to invite a reference to the deliberate opinion of the Commissioners that "as to the allegation that he was driven to give a bribe by being transferred and superseded, we find it to be groundless." Sir Raymond West in his minute describes Tambe's case as one in which "mere acquiescent connivance verged into active complicity," and it would seem that Tambe voluntarily put himself into communication with Deshmukh in the first instance. I am to say that if, notwithstanding these expressions of opinion, the Government of Bombay thinks that there are any special reasons for reconsideration of this case, those reasons should be stated clearly and fully for the information of the Governor General in Council. The original statement made by Tambe to Mr. Ommanney has not been submitted to this Department, and there is nothing on record before the Government of India to support the plea that he held out against paying until he was distinctly threatened with a transfer to Peint.

6. In conclusion, I am to state for the information of the Governor in Council that Balwant Narayan Dabir, another of the eight men whose dismissal was first ordered by the Government of India in accordance with the views believed to be entertained by the Governor in Council, has submitted a copy of a memorial addressed to the Governor General in Council, the original of which he states has been forwarded through the Bombay Government. With reference to this case I am to say that the Governor General in Council has no doubt about the guilt of the memorialist. In their report the Commissioners remark that "Dabir, if there be truth in his story, shows himself in no sense a victim of extortion or pressure, but a man who himself conceived the idea of offering a bribe for that to which he had no special claim ;" and it appears to His Excellency in Council that there is ample evidence that he was anxious to obtain a permanent Mamlatdarship, and that, finding it must be paid for, he volunteered the payment of a large sum of money. In these circumstances the Government of India is unable to reconsider the order for his dismissal.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient Servant,

C. J. LYALL,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

a No. 1251, dated 2nd September 1889.
b (1) Shankar Bhalchandra Bapat.
(2) Venkatesh Krishna Dravid.
(3) Yeshwant Ballal Tambe.
c *Vide* Home Department letter No. 1561, dated 30th October 1889.

TESTIMONIAL TO CAPTAIN FLETCHER, S. S. LYCIA.

We the undersigned, having sailed in the s.s. Lycia, from Liverpool to Karachi and Bombay, wish hereby to place on record our thanks to Captain Fletcher and the officers of the s. s. Lycia for the universal kindness and courtesy we have experienced at their hands. We wish also to bear testimony to the very liberal table kept on the ship, and the general arrangements for the comfort of the passengers. Wishing Captain Fletcher and the officers a merry Christmas and a happy New Year, we subscribe ourselves :—Surgeon-Major A.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR AT MORVI.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

On the afternoon of Friday H. E. the Governor had the pleasing duty of laying the foundation-stone of a new free school which is being built by the Thakor Sahib in memory of his late sister Bai Shri Vakhtuba. In his opening address his Highness gave the statistical details connected with the school :—

He said: Your Excellency, Colonel Hunter, and Gentlemen,—I have to express my welcome to Lord Reay to-day on this his first visit to my town and State, and most heartily I do it. It is the third time Morvi has had the honour of receiving a Governor of Bombay since my accession. In 1879 Sir Richard Temple paid it a visit in passing through the province. Sir James Ferguson honoured me in 1882, driving in here from Wadhwan by road; but your Excellency is the first Governor who has been brought in by railway.

About Morvi itself your Excellency has seen this morning what has been done although, I fear, you cannot realize the changes without having seen what the town and its surroundings were some few years ago. When nullas ran close up to the town, walls on all sides, no trees, and no roads were in existence, and near the present railway station the deserted and tumbled-down village of "Morba" stood, the present planted and laid out bank of the river being simply a series of nullas and rough broken indentations. With these few remarks I will come to the cause of our meeting together here to-day, "education," education, I realize day by day is essential to progress and advance, and in my efforts to provide employment for my own subjects and give them positions on my railway and other works, I have realized the advantages of education. Morvi town is not at present well off in school buildings, and for some time want of good accommodation has been felt. The following figures give the numbers of boys and girls attending the different schools of the town, and for such a number the accommodation is limited :—

Anglo-Vernacular School.....	125 boys.
Taluka School.....	249 boys.
Branch School.....	110 boys.
Private Vernacular School	95 boys.
The Vakhtuba Charitable School...	361 boys.
Girls' Schools	43 girls.
Sanscrit Pathsala	20 boys.
Urdu School for Memon Boys.....	100 boys.
Urdu School for Bora Community —30 boys and 40 girls.....	70
Total...	1,173.

With the view of meeting this the Vakhtuba Charitable School has been sanctioned and was commenced in 1889. It is designed to accommodate 500 boys and will be built so as to admit of additions when we are able to establish a technical and English branch of it, as I hope soon to be able to do. The estimate for the present building is Rs. 27,500. The school is endowed and named after my late lamented sister Bai Shri Vakhtuba and is to be entirely a free school and will, I trust, be ready for occupation early in 1890. In addition to this school in Morbi itself, designs have been prepared for village school buildings in the districts and of these three are to be built in this year at the villages of Nagrawas, Mitana, and Meghpur. By establishing a "telegraph class" and also mechanical classes in the workshops and in the railway offices, we have succeeded in bringing on a large number of our young men, and now we have engine-drivers, guards, station-masters, telegraph signallers, firemen, and fitters on the railway, and nearly all these men have been educated and trained in Morbi workshops and upon the line, a large percentage of the staff of railway being composed of Morbi men.

Your Excellency is aware of the long pending dispute between Cutch and myself on the Wawania question, and as this is not the proper time to enter into such matters I will only ask you to allow me to mention that a settlement of the question and the rights of Wawania is all that stands in the way of my extending my railway towards Cutch, and improving communication up to the Runn, a great want in the monsoon when steamers do not run to Cutch from Bombay with regularity.

Before closing I may add that I had hoped to have been able to ask your Excellency to lay the foundation-stone of a spinning and weaving mill to-day, as I have been getting designs and tenders for one which I wish to construct here, but the project is not yet fully matured and Mr. White who I should mention is, and has been, associated with me in all the improvements I am trying to effect and carry out, tells me that it is not possible for the stone to be laid to-day.

And now, your Excellency, I have to say how gratifying it is to me to see you here to-day. I have long wished that Lady Reay and yourself would visit me, and it is a great matter of regret to me that Lady Reay has not been able to accompany you, and I trust you will express to her my disappointment.

Your Excellency has always been kind and considerate to myself, and it is a matter of sincere pleasure to me that your Excellency has at last been able to visit me and also that you have consented to open the extension of my little railway to Rajkot, a project which has been initiated, sanctioned, and carried out under your auspices and with your assistance.

I will not delay you any longer, gentlemen, but will now ask his Excellency to kindly set the plinth stone of the Vakhtuba Charitable School.

His Excellency replied as follows :—

Your Highness, Major Hunter, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—I have at last been able to realize my long-felt wish to visit your Highness's capital and State. I was aware that I should see many things denoting that this State was fortunate in the capacity of its ruler. The motto inscribed, in the arch over your beautiful stone bridge "Advance and Progress," might very appropriately be adopted by his Highness as his own. In the few hours which I have spent in Morvi I have everywhere seen evidences of a well-directed aim to secure the advancement and prosperity of Morvi subjects. Your object, Thakor Saheb, has been not selfishly to enjoy an exceptional position among the Chiefs of Kathiawar, but to improve the condition of your subjects rather than your own by increase of communications. You have not been content merely to introduce into your own State the best results of mechanical science and engineering, but with remarkable foresight you have spent time and money in extending the sphere of your operations for the benefit of States other than your own. The Thakor Saheb has realized that he is not only Chief of Morvi, but also one of the leading men in Kathiawar, and he has, therefore, been impelled by a wise sense of patriotism to do for those around him what they would not or could not do for themselves. It has been my endeavour to assist your Highness in every legitimate way open to me in all your efforts to extend railways, and it is a great pleasure to me to feel that the last artificial obstructions to through traffic at Wadhwan have been removed, and that you enjoy that free transit, which is the cause and the result of all successful railway enterprise. Railways, however, are not the only condition of prosperity, and some things are perhaps even better than railways, I mean schools, because without schools you could not have railways. How my pleasure in performing this day's ceremony is enhanced by the knowledge that you are founding a free school. I lay great stress on the fact of its being free. The parents of the youthful members of the community will certainly have no excuse for non-attendance. It is also enhanced by the knowledge that you do not neglect schools in villages. You have erected this school as a ornament to the memory of your sister, the wife of a grandson of another great Kathiawar chief, the Rana of Porbunder. You could not have chosen a more fitting memorial. I am always glad to see cordial relations existing among members of the great houses of Kathiawar, and the estrangement that so often grows up through smarter influences is a terrible curse, and I have great hopes that throughout all the other branches of the House of Morvi, his Highness will be fortunate in procuring those happy domestic relations by which rulers can set a noble example to their subjects. Your Highness alludes to the fact that Mr. White has always been associated with you in the works which you have carried out. That is another very pleasing feature of the situation I am always rejoiced to see the Chiefs of the Native States living and working with my own countrymen cordially, still more to see real friendship springing up between them.

But on the other hand your Highness has very wisely resolved that the works which are undertaken by you should in the first place benefit your own subjects. It was a pleasing sight to see so many young Morvi men being trained as artisans in your workshops, and getting there employment for good wages as well as free and continuous education. Here in Morvi we see the flower of the State associated in practical work with their own ruler in the workshops which he has designed and started himself. And that ruler is able to point out to them the defects of their workmanship, to construct as well as to pilot his own engine, to mend his electric apparatus and his telephone, and to fix in a bogie wheel. This is indeed an ideal picture of co-operative production, an entirely new development of Statecraft, because in the solution of the problem of labor and capital we shall stand in need of all our Statecraft. In fact I shall have great pleasure when I return to Europe in mentioning to friends of mine the wonderful things which I have seen here as a contribution to economic science. These State shops with the employment they furnish to your people have fortunately none of the defects which would bring State socialism to a certain and rapid deadlock. I have not discovered in their organisation anything not of a business-like character. Your Highness speaks of establishing a technical school. We will have no difficulty whatever, because your school can easily be tacked on to your workshops, and I am glad to hear that you have sent a pupil to the Victoria Institute in Bombay as you had sent a boy to be trained in Medicine, and another boy to read Law to Europe. I have to-day had my attention called to a new development of teachnical teaching which will recommend itself to you not less highly when I tell you that it is under the patronage of a late Viceroy. It may perhaps be copied in India. It is called the Guild and School of Handicraft. In this guild the workmen undertake in their spare hours to train up young men in their respective callings. Think how well this reciprocity works, for the workmen in teaching are obliged to give a reason for all they do, and the pupils are kept straight on experimental lines. Mr. White might look into this and see what part of it is applicable here. It is simply a revival of the apprenticeship system in a more methodical form. You will thereby keep your best workmen up to the mark, and the boys of your State will learn at an earlier age to do good work and to secure good wages. What I have seen to-day has made a material addition to my own education and the lesson which has been impressed upon me will I hope also be taken to heart by the other Chiefs of this great province. I shall certainly write my successor not to wait till the end of his government before coming to Morvi, and I shall tell him that at Morvi he will see a great deal which cannot fail to interest him. I have now only to thank you all cordially for the hearty welcome which you have accorded me and to conclude with the expression of my most earnest wishes for the continued welfare of the State of Morvi and of its illustrious ruler.

His Excellency then inspected the plan of the school, and declared the stone to be well and truly laid. This function over, his Excellency and party were driven through the town to see the illuminations, which were very effective. The suspension bridge particularly attracted notice, the reflection of the lights in the river below doubling the effect. The somewhat break-neck task of lighting up the lofty piers had been entrusted to Bhowania fishermen, one of whom showed us his skill by climbing up one of the wire ropes like a fly. The arcade or colonnade, which I mentioned yesterday, was one blaze of light, and the night being dark and the air still there was nothing to mar the brilliancy of the scene. I omitted to say that one of the sights at Morvi is the lion house in which three very fine specimens of the Guzerat lion are kept. The two males have very respectable manes, and though not equal in appearance to the animal on the Royal Arms they are quite qualified to be modelled as supporters to an ordinary coat-of-arms. One of them escaped a few months ago, but was recaptured before he had done any damage, though all of them looked as if they only wanted opportunity to eat us all up. A brief account of the circumstances connected with the origin and progress of the Morvi Railway may be not uninteresting as an instance of the enterprize and public spirit of the Chief of the State. When in England in 1883 the idea of a tramway occurred to him, to be worked between Wadhwan and Rajkot, and with this object sixty-six miles of light rails and other materials were purchased. But there being grounds for doubting whether the undertaking would prove a success, the Thakor resolved in the first instance to put down the line to his own town instead of to Rajkot, so that, whether financially successful or not, it might at all events be a convenience to his own people. Work began early in 1885, and although there were some difficulties about getting land in some of the neighbouring States, it made good progress, the first section to Dolia, twenty-four miles, being opened in March 1886, and the second to Wankaneer, twenty-seven miles, November of the same year, the final section to Morvi, seventeen miles being completed in March 1887. The total cost, including rolling stock, was only about 12½ lakhs, and in this sum is included additional expenditure on improvements on the original design which in the eyes of Government have promoted the line from the comparatively humble status of tramway to that of a full-blown railway. These improvements have chiefly been in the size and powers of the engines and the carrying capacity of the carriages and trucks. The last half-year gave a return of nearly 7 per cent. on capital cost, and the return for the full year is hoped to reach 4 per cent., so that a pure experiment has grown into a working and paying concern. Besides this direct return the indirect returns have to be taken into account the great stimulus given to trade—last year grain was brought from Central India and Delhi into Morvi and Wankaneer—the increased facilities for locomotion, the line last year carrying over 130,000 passengers as well as 10,600 tons of goods, and altogether it may be said that this part of Kathiawar has been awakened to new life. After a fair trial of his enterprize the Thakor Saheb was encouraged to still further develope it, and in 1888 he obtained the sanction of Government to extend his line from Wankaneer to Rajkot 25¼ miles. The country through which it had to pass, presented a good many difficulties to overcome, entailing deep cuttings through rock and high embankments. But the great source of expense has been the necessity of building no less than 100 bridges and culverts in this short distance, the largest, that over the Muchoo River at Wankaneer, having 15 spans of 50 feet. Hence the extension has been more expensive than was anticipated, costing over 6½ lakhs or Rs. 26,000 per mile including rolling stock. However, there are good grounds for hoping that the completion of the scheme will not disappoint the promoter, and if the returns are not quite as satisfactory as they might be, he is none the less to be congratulated on having conferred a great and lasting benefit on his own and neighbouring States, and set an example which we hope may be followed in other parts of India. In everything connected with railway operations the energy and skill of Mr. W. H. White, the engineer and manager of the line, have been invaluable, and the Thakor Sahib is to be congratulated on having so competent a co-adjutor.

NOTES FROM AHMEDABAD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, DEC. 15.

MANY of the Chiefs from Rewa Kantha are expected here to attend the Durbar; which is to be on the 20th instant in honour of H. H. the Raja of Lunawada, on whom the honorable distinction of Knighthood has been conferred. Under the presidency of Rao Bahadur Chunilal Manekial, a public meeting was held in the Hemabhai Institute to give the Raja Saheb a fitting reception and an hearty welcome on his arrival here. It has been decided in the meeting to give the Raja Saheb a evening party with a congratulatory address on behalf of the citizens—about Rs. 150 were subscribed on the spot for the purpose. I believe some more addresses will be presented to the Raja from other institutions as well. The Raja of Lunawada will arrive here to-morrow by mail train, and will take up his residence in Hathising's Wady which has been most tastefully decorated.

Yesterday a public meeting was held in the Hemabhai Institute to raise a fund to perpetuate the memory of our popular Governor Lord Reay—a large sum has been subscribed. Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught will arrive here on the 17th, and will lodge with Mr. Aston.

It is very cool at present, and the town is free from any kind of disease.

THE Karachi Port Trustees have sanctioned the expenditure of Rs. 14,300 for the construction of a public road at Keamari, as far as the point opposite the Passenger Pier.

THE Bishop of Mylapore left Madras on Thursday by the Messageries Maritimes s. s. Niemen, accompanied by his secretary, the Rev. Father D' Souza, and the Rev. Father Beatty and two nuns, with the object of establishing at Calcutta a convent in connection with the Goanese R. C. Mission in India.

FRUIT COUGH LINCTUS, an agreeable and valuable preparation for children and adults. Annas and 11. PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

AMUSEMENTS IN BOMBAY.

THE COLUMBIA SKATING RINK.

THE proof of the pudding is in the eating, therefore, words are hardly necessary to express the increasing popularity of the "Columbia." Or if further proof be necessary, that will be found on Friday evening when the "second grand fete" announced will take place. The rush for tickets at the rink office is sufficient to show how Mr. Simmons' endeavours to please his patrons, are being rewarded, so that the sooner an application is made for the few remaining seats the better. The programme for the evening is now complete. The rink will open as usual at 8-30, and general skating will be allowed till ten. The bell warning the skaters to their seats will then be rung and Mr. Simmons will appear and give an exhibition of skating such as he has not yet given in Bombay. He will appear on stilts two feet high, waltz, turn, and twist, and go through several difficult and intricate evolutions. As already announced a mile race for instructors will follow. The three-legged race promises amusement, and then Mr. Simmons will run a half-mile race with the two gentlemen who won the last two amateur races.

THE SWITCHBACK RAILWAY.

Visitors to the Switchback Railway will, from yesterday afternoon, find that the fares had been reduced. Hitherto 4 annas was paid for a ride in the cars, but now 2 annas is the charge. The entrance fee of 2 annas remains unaltered, and this is advisable, as it keeps out a lot of swindlers *et hoc genus omne*, from intruding on the premises of the railway to practice their sleight-of-hand tricks. It is to be hoped that the public, more especially the native community, will appreciate this little boon. In Mr. Robert Allan, the manager of the railway, who is always personally superintending affairs, the public will find an attentive and considerate manager.

HUDSON'S SURPRISE PARTY.

To be a successful caterer for amusement in Bombay the *entrepreneur* must have a thorough knowledge of what will suit the taste of the local theatre-going public. Mr. Hudson many years ago found out the secret, and each succeeding season he has brought us a company better than the last. The present season is certainly no exception to the rule, for the verdict on Saturday night was that Mr. Hudson has fairly surpassed himself, and has provided us with an entertainment probably never equalled (of its kind) in India. Mr. Tommy Hudson's name has so long been associated with peculiar excellence in this special class of entertainment, that it has literally become a "household word," and the crowded audience on Saturday night afforded a conclusive proof of his popularity. The programme provided was an excellent one, and each member of the company seemed to be in his or her best form. Miss Baber can never fail to please the music-loving public, while Miss Nellie Harley was as vivacious as ever in her serio-comic songs. Miss May Habgood's Scotch solo was listened to with rapt attention, and at the close she was greeted with a perfect ovation. The marvellous feats of the youthful Ouda brought the entertainment to a close.

MR. SPENCER, THE ÆRONAUT.

Mr. Spencer, after but one appearance in Bombay, has left us, and is now in Poona. He means to astonish the natives there, for he is making preparation to take an aerial flight in his fire balloon. The mouth of the balloon under which burns the fire is made of asbestos; but the sensational nature of the spectacle,—a man sailing through the air, shrouded as it were in fire—may be imagined, and his many friends will no doubt be glad to see him safe again on *terra firma*.

THE *RAST GOFTAR* DEFAMATION CASE.

THE case in which Mr. Framjee Cowasjee Mehta, editor and proprietor of the *Kaiser-i-Hind*, charges Messrs. Kaikushru Nowrojee Kabrajee and Merwanjee Furdonjee Murzban, editor and proprietor of the *Rast Goftar*, with defamation, came on for hearing before Mr. Cooper yesterday.

Mr. Nasowanjee Byramjee, secretary of the Parsee Panchayat Trust Funds, was the first witness called, and spoke to the issuing of the requisition calling the meeting in connection with the protest against Mr. Ommanney's denunciation of the Parsees.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, who appears for defendant No. 2, examined the witness as to the newspaper report of the meeting which appeared in the *Bombay Gazette*.

Mr. Kirkpatrick: Have you read the newspaper report of the meeting?

The Court: In what paper?

Mr. Kirkpatrick: In the *Bombay Gazette*.

The witness: I may have read the report at the time.

Mr. Kirkpatrick: Is that a substantially correct report of the meeting?—Yes.

Mr. Mehta objected to this report being put in, and said that the reporter who wrote the report ought to have been called.

The court over-ruled the objection.

The complainant was recalled, and in his examination by Mr. Kirkpatrick said that, as editor of the *Kaiser-i-Hind*, he considered himself a public man, and as such, took some part in the protest of the Parsee community against Mr. Ommanney's note.

Mr. Kirkpatrick: You and your paper strongly approve of the course that was advocated by the *Times of India* in connection with this matter?—The fact is that these articles were written by my assistant; I was very ill, and was out of Bombay at the time.

Mr. Kirkpatrick: Do you see an article in your paper of the 14th July last, on Mr. Ommanney's memorandum?—I did not write it.

Mr. Kirkpatrick: Did you approve of it?—At that time I was ill.

Mr. Kirkpatrick: Do you swear that you did not read that article before it appeared?—I cannot swear. I might have read it.

Mr. Kirkpatrick: When you read it next day, did you approve of it?—I do not recollect that even.

The rest of the evidence recorded yesterday was of an unimport ant character, much of the ground previously traversed being gone over again.

The case was postponed *sine die*.

THE DUM-DUM MURDER.

IT will be remembered that early last month, says the *Englishman*, some men living in a village about two miles from Dum-Dum brought in the dead body of a man. On examination it was found that he had been shot through the breast. The story told by the villagers was that between the hours of two or three in the morning a party of soldiers turned up in the village and demanded toddy. The man to whom the application was made said he had none. Upon being threatened with violence he said he knew where toddy was to be had, and led the party to the house of a toddy seller, a Mohamedan, who, however, refused to supply the liquor. This Mohamedan was seized, it is alleged, by the party and thrown into a tank, and as he crept out he apparently was shot. The story goes on to say that, after firing a few shots about the place, shots which were heard in the camp on the Dum-Dum maidan, the soldiers decamped. A reward of Rs. 500 was offered for information which would lead to the capture of the miscreants. The military authorities have been most anxious to discover the perpetrators of the crime, and since his arrival in Calcutta his Excellency the Viceroy has given the case, we believe, his most serious attention.

On Wednesday evening last a private of the Buffs called upon the Cantonment Magistrate of Dum-Dum and gave what purported to be a circumstantial account of the tragedy. The Magistrate at once communicated with the Assistant Superintendent of Police at Barrackpur, and with these two gentlemen with the informer went to the village. Here the man pointed out the various places the party had visited, and identified more than one of the villagers whom he had seen during the course of the night's proceedings. The story told by the man coincides with that already related by the villagers. The Cantonment Magistrate thereupon took immediate action—and after recording the formal deposition as Magistrate, warrants were issued against the men implicated in that information. We understand that three men of the Leinster Regiment were on Thursday arrested in the Fort, and taken down to Dum-Dum, and are now lodged in jail.

SIR ALEC WILSON took his seat on Friday at noon, in the Supreme Legislative Council of India, under the usual oaths.

DUE to several accidents lately to the harbour telegraph cables between the camp and Manora, the Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph, has resolved to divert the cables from their present route in the swamp between the Cotton Press and Native Jetty, Karachi. A cable-house of masonry, at a spot below highwater mark, will be built for this purpose.

MENTHODYNE relieves headache and neuralgic pains. Re. 1. PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 29TH NOVEMBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Clyde, Captain J. L. Parfitt, R.N.R., with the English mails of the 29th November, arrived off the Apollo Bunder at twelve o'clock yesterday noon. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Surgn H Deane	Miss Lawder
Mr and Mrs W Richardson and child	Mrs Gregory
	Mr O Prince
Mr and Mrs McGillivray	Mrs E Brown
Mr Strather	Mr Neighbour
Col E Maude	Mrs D Fabb
Mr Woodroffe	Mr Wren
Mr G Beaumont	Mrs Warren
Mrs Judd and child	Mr W Thom
2 Misses Rowland	Lt Gunn
Rev W Field	Lt Harold
Miss C M Field	Lt Douglas
Miss M F Field	Miss Turner
Mr and Mrs Clark	Mr J B Knight
Mr Kinderley	Mrs Hewitson and child
Mr R D Prior	Miss Peddie
Mr S M Edwards	Miss C Peddie
Miss Stewart	Miss A Murphy
Miss Guthrie	Miss B Bryne
Mr and Mrs Tyers	Miss E McCarthy
Mr G Harvey	Miss Hart
Mr Boxall	Mr Derry
Mr and Mrs Macbeth and infant	Mr Kotval
	Mrs F Field
Mrs F R Swan and child	Miss Davis
Miss F Hablewrite	Mr Meldrum
Lt D C Young	Mr and Mrs Stoddart
Miss Hardy	Miss Clifford
Mr G A Rose	Mr Cooper
Mrs Jackson	Mr Weatherworth
2 Misses Robertson	Capt and Mrs Scott
Mrs Rosario and 3 children	

FROM BRINDISI.

Col Badcock	Mr Bird
Mr J Allison	Mr Miller
Mr, Mrs and Miss Rampini	Mr Schlagel
Major Eliot	Mr Robinson
Mr J Johnston	Mr Topping
Mr and Miss Badcock	Mr Topping, Jnr
Mr Justice Pigot	Mr Goodson
Mrs and 2 Misses Rowland	Major Travers
Mr Allbless	Miss Swain
Mr W R Vazigaav	Miss Knowles
Mr Campbell	Miss Wangie
Mr and Mrs Elton	Miss H Well
Mr and Mrs R Boyle	Miss Targg
Col and Mrs Begbie	Miss Rosenstern
Capt Fenton	Mrs Band
Mr Weightman	Mr and Mrs Wallick
Mr Clayton	Mr Radiel
Mr Nicrulachi	Mr Kejmar
Lt Dawson	Mr Young
Dr Codington	Mr Proctor Sims
Capt Jones	Mr J Robinson
Mr H Webb	Mr and Mrs Tyrrell
Mr E Vallance	

FROM ISMAILIA

Mr and Mrs Wilson	Mr and Mrs Reilly
Mr Burn	Mr Morris
Mr Law	Miss Morris
Rev Mr Brown	Miss Kulner
Mr and Mrs Anthony	

FROM VENICE—Mrs and Miss Muir.

FROM NAPLES—Mr A Watson.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 20TH TO 29TH NOVEMBER INCLUSIVE.)

THE Queen held a Council on Thursday, at which Lord Zetland and Sir J. Caird were sworn as Privy Councillors.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh returned to Clarence House on Wednesday from the Continent.

Princess Beatrice on Wednesday opened a bazaar at Silvertown in aid of the building fund of St. Mark's Church, Victoria Docks.

A despatch from Lord Salisbury to the British Minister at Lisbon was published in the *Gazette* on Tuesday, in which the Minister is desired to protest against the Portuguese Royal decree annexing portions of Mashonaland and Makalaland.

It is understood that Earl Brownlow will succeed Lord Harris as Under-Secretary of State for War on the latter's appointment as Governor of Bombay.

Sir M. Morris has been appointed a Lord of Appeal in place of the late Lord FitzGerald. The Attorney-General for Ireland, Mr. Peter O'Brien, succeeds as Chief Justice in Ireland. Mr. Madden, Q. C., is promoted to the Attorney-Generalship, and it is expected that Mr. Atkinson, Q. C., will be appointed Solicitor-General.

The annual conference of Conservative Associations was held at Nottingham on Tuesday. In the evening the Marquis of Salisbury addressed a great public meeting with reference to the work in Parliament under the present Government and disapproving of an Eight Hours Bill, but reminding employers that shorter hours frequently produced better work. The Government intended to increase facilities for working men to obtain allotments of land, to extend the Scotch system of assisted education to this country, and deprecated any attempt to effect changes by confiscation of other people's property. On Wednesday Lord Salisbury made short speeches at several local gatherings.

Letters from Mr. H. M. Stanley were published on Monday, setting forth the trials and difficulties of his march to relieve Emin Pasha, and of his subsequent journey in company with that officer. A further letter, dated August 17, 1889, has been received from Mr. Stanley, giving an account of the arrival of Emin Pasha in his camp in February last.

Sir H. James on Friday concluded his address to the Special Commission, contending that the Irish organization in the United States had been controlled by the Clan-na-Gael, which favoured the use of dynamite, and paid large sums of money to Irish members of Parliament. The President announced that the Court would call for no further evidence and would endeavour to make a report which should set forth the truth on the matters that had been submitted to it.

Lord Blachford, who as Sir F. Rogers was formerly Permanent Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, died on Thursday week last, aged 78.

Lord de Blaquiere, an Irish peer, died on Sunday last, aged 75.

Lord Carbery died on Monday, aged 79.

Mr. T. A. Walker, contractor for the Manchester Ship Canal, died on Monday. Adequate arrangements have been made for continuing the Canal works, and also those of the Buenos Ayres harbour, for which Mr. Walker was the contractor.

A lady, Mrs. Terrett, died suddenly on Monday, immediately after addressing a temperance meeting at Bristol.

At a conference of coal miners, held at Newport, Monmouthshire, on Wednesday, a resolution was passed to give notice to cease work unless the demand for an eight hours' day were conceded. In some counties the majority of colliers were opposed to the movement.

Mr. Bristowe, the County Court Judge at Nottingham, who was fired at by a German last week, is still in a precarious condition, although the latest bulletins are favourable.

An application was made on Tuesday to the Arches Court for the committal of the Rev. P. G. Benson, Vicar of Hoo, for disobedience to the order of the Court. Lord Penzance issued a monition to Mr. Benson to show cause why he should not be pronounced in contempt.

Mr. Ernest Parke, editor of the *North London Press*, was charged on Tuesday, at Bow-street Police-court, with publishing a libel on the Earl of Euston, attributing to him complicity with most serious offences. The defence was reserved and the defendant was committed for trial, bail being accepted.

Three men, brothers, were remanded on Monday at the Evesham Sessions on a charge of murdering a gamekeeper to the Duc d'Aumale.

Wages disputes continue to crop up in various parts of the country. In London the omnibus and tramcar servants appear to be likely to obtain a concession of their demands. Some questions are still being agitated among the dock and wharf labourers.

The anniversary of the execution of the "Manchester martyrs" was commemorated in Dublin on Sunday by the assemblage of some thousands of people at the monument erected in Glasnevin cemetery.

A demonstration of Irishmen was also made on Sunday in Manchester, about 500 marching in procession to St. Partick's Church, where a mass was said for the repose of the souls of Allen, Larkin, and O'Brien.

The Earl of Rosebery discussed current politics at a great public meeting in Glasgow, under the auspices of the Glasgow University Liberal Club. He declared for the principle of local option, and, proceeding to the subject of Disestablishment, said that a Church was necessary, but that an establishment was not necessary if the State could do without it. He did not consider that an establishment was either a necessity or an outrage. It was a matter of National Option, and purely National Option, whether the Church of Scotland should continue or not.

Sir Charles Russell, M.P., speaking at Hackney on Monday, referred to the close of the public sittings of the Parnell Commission. He maintained that the only question for judicial investigation and pronouncement in that inquiry had been solved by the explosion which blew into fragments the Pigott letters, and that on the other question involved the public were as able to form a judgement as any selection of men, the highest or the most cultivated, in the land.

The French Chamber has been engaged in verifying disputed elections. In the cases of several Bonapartist and Monarchist returns the elections have been confirmed, but the election of M. Dillon, a prominent supporter of General Boulanger, was annulled by a strict party vote.

ALLEGED LIBEL ON THE EARL OF EUSTON.

AT Bow Street Police-station on Nov. 26, Ernest Parke, aged twenty-nine, editor of the *North London Press*, appeared to his bail to answer the charge of publishing a false and malicious libel of and concerning the Earl of Euston.

On Saturday, Nov. 23, a warrant was issued for Mr. Parke. On becoming acquainted with the fact, Mr. Parke immediately repaired to the Bow Street Police-station, where he surrendered himself to Inspector Thorne, the officer on duty. This occurred shortly before half-past five, when Mr. Vaughan had left the court, thus rendering it impossible to tender bail for the defendant's appearance on Monday morning. Mr. Parke was prepared with bail, but the police were unable to accept any suggestion as to bail as the arrest was on a magistrate's warrant. The Press Association states that Mr. Parke offered to the Commissioner of Police four sureties in £500. each and himself in £1,000. This, however, was not accepted, and at 10-30 p.m. the accused was sent to the cells. On Sunday Mr. Parke was allowed to receive a large number of visitors in his cell at Bow Street Police-station. No restriction was exercised by the police in this respect, and free access to the prisoner was allowed, subject of course to the regulations applying to such cases. Mr. Parke was also allowed to have a bed placed in his cell.

On the 25th the case came before the Court at Bow Street, but was adjourned until the 26th, Mr. Parke being admitted to bail.

On the 26th Mr. George Lewis prosecuted; Mr. Lockwood, Q.C., and Mr. Asquith defended; Mr. C. F. Gill, barrister, and Mr. Arthur Newton and Mr. Bernard Abrahams, solicitors, watched the case on behalf of persons interested.

Mr. George Lewis said Lord Euston complained of a libel which appeared in the *North London Press* on Nov. 16 last. The name of the proprietor of that paper did not seem to have been registered, as by law required, at Somerset House, but he would prove by distinct evidence that the prisoner was editor and proprietor. He believed the libel was before the court. It referred to a previous article published in the same paper about what were called "unspeakable scandals." It contained the following statement with others—that among the number of distinguished criminals who had been allowed to escape was the Earl of Euston, the eldest son of the Duke of Grafton. If there had been the least inquiry it would have been ascertained that Lord Euston was not out of London, but was living at his residence in Grosvenor Place. The article warned Mr. Matthews that if he did not make an example of those who had been guilty of certain foul crimes it would not be tolerated by the public, and that London would soon come to be regarded as a disgrace to civilisation. This was a distinct allegation that the Earl of Euston had committed a felony of the most grave and atrocious character, and that was the libel for which he would ask that the defendant should be committed for trial. The circumstances, so far as Lord Euston was concerned, were briefly these. He denied that he had ever committed any crime, and said that the statements in the libel were entirely without foundation. He had never left the country, and was not aware that any warrant had been issued for his arrest. If there were any such warrant, he was there present to be arrested. All he knew of the case was this. One night in May or June last he was walking in Piccadilly about eleven, when a man put into his hand a card, on which he afterwards found printed the words, "Poses Plastiques," and an address in Cleveland Street, Tottenham Court Road. One night, about a week afterwards, Lord Euston went about eleven o'clock at night to this house. The door was opened by a man, who asked him for a sovereign. He was shown into a parlour, and the man made some improper proposal. Lord Euston became very indignant and threatened to kick him out of the place, which he himself immediately afterwards left. This was, in fact, all Lord Euston knew about the house.

Evidence was then called, the first witness being Mr. Henslowe, solicitor, of King's Bench Walk, Temple, who proved the purchase of the paper containing the alleged libel. Other formal evidence connecting the prisoner with the ownership of the paper was then given, although Mr. Lockwood said the question of the responsibility of the article was not in dispute.

The Earl of Euston was then sworn, and deposed that in London he resided at 4, Grosvenor Place, and in the country at Euston Hall, Thetford. He had seen the copy of the paper containing the libel and at once gave instructions for the institution of criminal proceedings. There was no truth in the statement that he had been guilty of the crime alleged in that paper, and he knew of no warrant having been issued for his arrest. There was no truth in the statement that to avoid arrest he left England and went to Peru. He had not left England since his return from Australia in the beginning of June.

Mr. Lewis: Will you state to the Court what you know of the house in Cleveland Street?

Lord Euston said all he knew was that one night he was walking in Piccadilly at the end of May or the beginning of June, when a card was put into his hand. On reading it afterwards he found it was headed "Poses Plastiques, Hammond, 19 Cleveland Street." He could not say whether "Tottenham Court Road" was on the card. About a week afterwards he went to the address about half-past 11 at night. He was let in by a man, to whom he gave a sovereign upon being requested to do so. He then asked at what time the "Poses Plastiques" were to take place. The man said there was nothing of the sort.

Mr. Lewis (to witness):—Did you leave the house?

Witness replied that he did. He did not remain in it for more than a few minutes. He had never been there before or since.

Mr. Lockwood said he ought at once to state that he did not propose to go into the cross-examination at any length there. The defendant recognised that he would be sent for trial before another tribunal, and he was anxious to appear there. With permission, however, he would put one or two questions. (To witness). Where you in the army?—Yes, in the Rifle Brigade. He gazetted out in July 1871, and afterwards joined the 1st Volunteer battalion of the Northampton Yeomanry. He at once gave instructions for the prosecution when he saw the libel. He first saw it on Monday week last. The statement he had made on this occasion was first made to some friends about the middle of October. He could not say the exact date. What he had mentioned occurred in the month of June, and the first statement he made was in the month of October. He had made no statement to the Home Office, the Treasury, or police. He had no communication with any officials.

Mr. Lockwood: That you swear? Witness: That I swear. I made a statement privately to a friend. Is Lord Arthur Somerset a friend of yours?—Witness said he knew him. He saw him last in the summer of 1888 during the season. He met him constantly in society. You have not seen him since?—No. Do you know where he is?—No. When this card was given to you, was the man giving them away promiscuously or were you specially favoured?—I cannot say. It was put into my hand. I was walking along sharply, as I usually walk, and I put the card into my pocket. It was a week afterwards that I read it.

Cross-examination continued: Witness took the card to the house with him, and took it back home with him, when he destroyed it. He felt disgusted at having found out such a place. You had no doubt in your own mind what the character of this house was?—Not the slightest.

Re-examined by Mr. Lewis: Lord Euston detailed the conversation which he had with the man at the house.

Mr. Lewis: What did you say?—"You infernal scoundrel? If you don't let me out I will knock you down." He at once left the house. Up to that moment he had no knowledge whatever of the character of the house beyond what appeared on the card.

Mr. Vaughan: Or suspicion?—None whatever.

In answer to further questions by Mr. Lockwood, the witness said he had never been there before, nor had he heard of the house from anybody. It did not occur to him to give any information to the police. He had not seen the man who opened the door to him since. He heard of a prosecution at the Old Bailey, but it never occurred to him to ascertain whether the accused in that case was the same man or not. He did not want to be mixed up in anything of the sort.

Mr. Lewis: Would you have taken any steps whatever but for the publication of the libel?—None whatever.

Mr. Lewis said that this was the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Lockwood then asked that the defendant might be admitted to bail.

Mr. Vaughan said it was a case of very great gravity, and in order to secure the defendant's appearance at the trial he should require bail in two sureties of £250 and the defendant's recognizances in £500.

The necessary bail was forthcoming, and the defendant was committed to take his trial at the next Sessions of the Central Criminal Court, reserving his defence.

THE dinner given to Mr. H. S. King, M. P., at the Punjab Club, Lahore, was held on Thursday evening, and was of a purely informal nature. No speeches were made, says the Lahore paper, and there were consequently no "incidents."

THE COTTON TRADE AND BIMETALLISM.

SIR W. H. HOULDSWORTH, Bart., M.P., speaking at a meeting at Oldham, submitted that [illegible] and serious losses were occasioned [illegible] in industry, whether they be [illegible] factourers, capitalists or wage [illegible] of a fixed ratio of value [illegible] More especially is this the case, he said, in the branches of industry the products of which go to silver-using countries, or whose products [illegible] countries can supply. The effect of a fall in the price of silver, such as we have just experienced, was to drive down all gold prices. More than that, the fall of gold prices would be in proportion to the fall in the gold value of silver, other things being [illegible]. Thus if the value of silver compared with gold fell as it had done since 1873—30 per cent., gold prices in this country would fall 30 per cent too. This was just

THE STANLEY EXPEDITION.

[illegible] TO THE ALBERT NYANZA.

[illegible] Mr. Stanley, giving a graphic [illegible]idents of his final march to the [illegible] received by the Emin Pasha [illegible]etter is dated Aug. 5, and was [illegible]agwe, a district to the west [illegible]though written in August, [illegible] record of Mr. Stanley's [illegible]e of February this year. [illegible]s cover a period of about six [illegible]ontinues the narrative from the [illegible] Stanley's last despatch closed. It [illegible]ed that, in the spring of last year, Mr. [illegible]ing left one of his officers, Mr. Mounteney [illegible], in company with Emin Pasha at Wadelai, [illegible]nother, Lieutenant Stairs, in garrison at a fort [illegible]me distance west of the Albert Nyanza, returned to pick up the shattered remnant of his rear-guard. During Mr. Stanley's absence he had arranged with Emin Pasha and Mr. Jephson that they were to start from the Nyanza with a sufficient escort and a number of porters to conduct the officers and garrison of Fort Bodo to a new station that was to be erected near Kavallis, on the south-west side of Lake Albert, by which he would be relieved of the necessity of making a fourth trip to Fort Bodo. Mr. Stanley found his rear-guard at the Aruwimi in a very deplorable condition; but, having collected a large number of canoes, the goods and sick men were transported in these vessels in such a smooth, expeditious manner that there were remarkably few casualties in the remnant of the rear column.

Starting on his return to the Albert Nyanza, Mr. Stanley journeyed up the Ituri (or Aruwimi) for a distance of three hundred miles by canoe. During this period he was greatly troubled by the natives. On Oct. 30, 1888, they reached a point when progress by river became too tedious and difficult, and the order to cast off the canoes was given. They were then about 160 miles from the grassland, which existed to the west of the Nyanza. Knowing the fearful nature of the country on the south bank of the river, Mr. Stanley decided to try the north bank. After two days' march they discovered a large plaintain plantation in charge of the dwarfs. "The people flung themselves on the plaintains to make as large a provision as possible for the dreaded wilderness ahead of us." Ten days after leaving this place another plantation was reached. Meantime small-pox had broken out among the Manyema and their followers, and the mortality was terrible. The Zanzibaris escaped owing to the vaccination they had undergone on board the Madura. Being now near the confluence of the Ihuru with the Ituri, and as there was no possibility of crossing the former, Mr. Stanley followed that river along its right bank, keeping a look-out for a suitable crossing

On Jan. 16 he received several letters from Jephson describing how there had been a revolt on the part of the Egyptian officers against Emin, and how the Pasha and he (Jephson) were held prisoners, and also of the appearance of the Mahdists on the scene, and the fighting with them that ensued. On Jan. 18, Stanley, who had reached Kavallis (which is at the south-east corner of the Albert Nyanza), replied to these letters. He told Mr. Jephson that he (Stanley), was personally secure, having established friendly relations with the natives, but could not through exhaustion go up the lake, but would stay at Kavallis until Jephson reached him. As to Emin, whose intentions were still uncertain, if he would come, well and good; but any way, having accomplished his mission by taking relief to Emin, and having offered to him the option of retiring, he (Stanley) would go home.

STARVATION IN THE LAND OF THE DWARFS.

The following is one of the most striking incidents in Mr. Stanley's journey. About twenty-five days from the start the traveller arrived in a land inhabited by dwarfs, where he nearly succumbed to starvation. Mr. Stanley says:—

"In this new land between right and left members of the Ihuri the dwarfs called Wambutti were very numerous, and conflicts between our rear-guard and these crafty little people occurred daily, not without harm to both parties. Such as we contrived to capture we compelled to show the path, but invariably for some reason they clung to east and east-north-east paths, whereas my route required a south-east direction, because of the northing we had made in seeking to cross the Dui river. Finally we followed elephant and game tracks on a south-east course, but on Dec. 9 we were compelled to halt for a forage in the middle of a vast forest, at a spot indicated by my chart to be not more than two or three miles from the Ihuri river, which many of our people had seen while we resided at Fort Bodo. I quote from my journal part of what I wrote on Dec. 14, the sixth day of the absence of the foragers.

"Six days have transpired since our foragers left us. For the first four days time passed rapidly—I might say almost pleasantly—being occupied in recalculating all my observations from Ugarrowwa to Lake Albert and down to date, owing to a few discrepancies here and there which my second and third visit and duplicate and triplicate observations enabled me to correct. My occupation then ended, I was left to wonder why the large band of foragers did not return. The fifth day, having distributed all the stock of flour in camp and killed the only goat we possessed, I was compelled to open the officers' provision boxes and take a pound-pot of butter, with two cupfuls of my flour to make an imitation gruel, there being nothing else save tea, coffee, sugar, and a pot of sago in the boxes. In the afternoon a boy died, and the condition of a majority of the rest was most disheartening; some could not stand but fell down in the effort. These constant sights acted on my nerves, until I began to feel not only moral but physical sympathy as well, as though weakness was contagious. Before night a Madi carrier died, the last of our Somalis gave signs of collapse, and the few Soundanese with us were scarcely able to move. The morning of sixth day dawned; we made the broth as usual— a pot of butter, abundance of water, a pot of condensed milk, a cupful of flour—for 130 people. The chiefs and Mr. Bonny were called to council. At my proposing a reverse to the foragers of such a nature as to exclude our men from returning with news of such a disaster, they were altogether unable to comprehend such a possibility—they believed it possible that these 150 men were searching for food, without which they would not return. They were then asked to consider the supposition that they were five days searching for food, they had lost the road, perhaps, or, having no white leader, they had had scattered to loot goats, and had entirely forgotten their starving friends and brethers in camp; what would be the state of the 130 people five days hence? Mr. Bonny offered to stay with ten men in camp if I provided ten days' food for each person while I would set out to search for the missing men. Food to make a light cupful of gruel for ten men for ten days was not difficult to procure, but the sick and feeble remaining must starve unless I met with good fortune, and accordingly a stone of butter-milk, flour, and biscuits were prepared, and handed over to the charge of Mr. Bonny."

THE MAHDISTS DEFEATED.

A letter from Mr. Jephson, written from Tunguru on Dec. 18, reports:—"On Nov. 25 the Mahdists surrounded Duffle Station, and besieged it for four days. The soldiers, of whom there were about 500, managed to repulse them, and they retired to Regaf, their head quarters. They have sent down to Khartoum for reinforcements, and doubtless will attack again when strengthened. In our flight from Wadelai the officers requested me to destroy our boat (the advance). I therefore broke it up. Duffle is being renovated as fast as possible. . . . The Pasha is unable to move hand or foot, as there is still a very strong party against him, and the officers are no longer in immediate fear of the Mahdists. . . . As soon as we hear of your arrival, I will come to you. I will not disguise the fact from you that you will have a difficult and dangerous work before you in dealing with the Pasha's people."

MR. STANLEY ON EMIN'S ATTITUDE.

To these letters from Mr. Jephson Mr. Stanley wrote a formal reply. He also sent a private note to Mr. Jephson, from which we quote the following passages:—

"I have read your letters half a dozen times over, but I fail to grasp the situation thoroughly, because in some important details one letter seems to contradict the other. In one you say the Pasha is a close prisoner, while you are allowed a certain amount of liberty; in the other, you say that you will come to me as soon as you hear of our arrival here, and 'I trust,' you say 'the Pasha will be able to accompany me.' Being prisoners, I fail to see how you could leave Tunguru at all. All this is not very clear to us, who are fresh from the bush. If the Pasha can come, send a courier on your arrival at our old camp on the lake below here, to announce the fact, and I will send a strong detachment to escort him up to the plateau, even to carry him if he needs it. I feel too exhausted after my 1,300 miles of travel since I parted from you last May to go down to the lake again. The Pasha must have some pity for me. I want to help the Pasha somehow, but he must also help me, and credit me. If he wishes to get out of this trouble, I am his most devoted servant and friend, but if he hesitates again I shall be plunged in wonder and perplexity. I could save a dozen Pashas if they were willing to be saved. I would go on my knees to implore the Pasha to be sensible in his own case. He is wise enough in all things else, even his own interest. Be kind and good to him for many virtues, but do not you be drawn into the fatal fascination Soudan territory seems to have for all Europeans of late years. As soon as they touch its ground they seem to be drawn into a whirlpool which sucks them in and covers them with its waves The only way to avoid it is to obey blindly, devotedly and unquestioningly all orders from the outside. The communition said, 'Relieve Emin Pasha with this ammunition. If he wishes to come out, the ammunition will enable him to do so; if he elects to stay it will be of service to him.' The Khedive said the same thing, and added, 'but if the Pasha and his officers wish to stay, they do so on their own responsibility.' Sir Evelyn Baring said the same thing in clear and decided words; and here I am, after 4,100 miles of travel, with the last instalment of relief. Let him who is authorised to take it, take it. Come; I am ready to lend him all my strength and wit to assist him. But this time there must be no hesitation, but positive yea or nay and home we go.

AN ULTIMATUM TO THE EGYPTIANS.

After an interval of thirty days news came from Selim Bey that he was collecting refugees, and also that the rebel officers at Wadelai were ready to join Stanley and return to Egypt. At that rate it was calculated it would take fully three months to bring the people to Kavallis. Emin asked Stanely what he proposed to do under the circumstances. Stanley arranged a council with his officers—namely, Lieutenant Stairs, Captain R. H. Nelson, Surgeon Parke, Mr. Mounteney Jephson, and Mr. William Bonny. To this council Mr. Stanley explained his views at length, stating that the intelligence that Emin's departure depended on that of his people was the first adverse news he received. That was twelve months before the time he was then speaking (April 1889), and in the interval matters had not advanced very much. Moreover, these who had revolted from Emin's authority openly boasted of their intention to loot Stanley's camp. "We believed (continued Mr. Stanley) when we volunteered for this work that we should be met with open arms. We were received with indifference, until we were led to doubt whether any people wished to depart; my representative was made a prisoner, menaced with rifles, threats were freely used, the Pasha was deposed, and for three months was a close prisoner. I am told this is the third revolt in the province." He went on to ask whether if he admitted the rebel officers (ten in number) and their followers (some 700 soldiers) into their camp it was not likely that they would play a treacherous part, take their ammunition, and leave them without the means of returning to Zanzibar. He ended by asking whether they would be right to wait for refugees beyond the date already fixed—namely, April 10. All the officers replied in the negative—it would not do to wait beyond the given time. Stanley then informed Emin that they would march on that day.

TREACHERY IN THE CAMP.

On April 6, Stanley was informed that there had been an alarm in the camp the night before; the Zanzibari quarters had been entered by the Pasha's people, and an attempt made to abstract the rifles. The narrative continues:—I proceeded to the Pasha to consult with him; but the Pasha would consent to no proposition—not but what they appeared necessary and good, but he could not, owing to want of time, &c., &c. I accordingly informed him that I proposed to act immediately, and would ascertain for myself what this hidden danger in the camp was, and as a first step I would be obliged if the Pasha would signal for a general muster of the principal Egyptians in the square of the camp. The summons being sounded, and not attended quickly enough to satisfy me, half a company of Zanzibaris were detailed to take sticks and rout every one from their huts. Dismayed by these energetic measures, they poured into the square, which was surrounded by rifles. On being questioned, they denied all knowledge of any plot to steal the rifles from us, or to fight, or to withstand in any manner any order. The rest of the Pasha's people, having paid no attention to the summons, were secured in their huts and brought to the camp square, where some were flogged and others ironed and put under guard. "Now, Pasha," I said, "will you be good enough to tell these Arabs that these rebellious tricks of Wadelai and Duffle must cease here, for at the first move made by them I shall be obliged to exterminate them utterly?" On the Pasha translating, the Arabs bowed, and vowed that they would obey their father religiously. At the muster this curious result was returned:—There were with us 134 men, 84 married women, 187 female domestics, 74 children (above 2 years), 35 infants in arms—total, 514. I have reason to believe that the number was nearer 600, as many were not reported from a fear probably that some would be taken prisoners.

THE MARCH TO THE COAST.

As he had determined, Stanley broke up his Camp at Kavallis on April 10; the whole caravan, including 350 native carriers, numbering 1,500. Two days afterwards, however, he was prostrated by an illness "which well-nigh proved mortal," and which kept the expedition waiting twenty-eight days. During this period only two additional refugees from the Equatorial Province joined the camp. "During my illness another conspiracy, or rather several, were afloat; but only one was attempted to be realised, and the ringleader—a slave of Awash Effendi's, whom I had made free at Kavallis—was arrested, and after court-martial, which found him guilty, was immediately executed." Mr. Stanley also intercepted some letters which passed between the Egyptian officers in his camp and those at Wadelai, which indicated an intention of treachery towards the expedition. A letter also was received from Selim Bey (who had never returned to Kavallis) stating that the rebel officers at Wadelai had stolen all the ammunition and had gone away, leaving him helpless. Stanley replied that he would march forward slowly, halting twenty-four days on the route, thus giving Selim a chance of joining the expedition should he care to. Nothing more was, however, heard of the vacillating Egyptian. The rest of Mr. Stanley's letter is devoted to a description of the route he took to reach the Church Missionary Society's station at the southern end of Lake Victoria.

A MARVELLOUS REGION.

Travelling in a south-easterly direction, the caravan entered the territory of the King of Unyoro, who unsuccessfully disputed their passage. As they advanced southward a great snow-capped range of mountains extending a long distance in a south-westerly direction arrested their attention. As they journey on between two high ranges of hills, the Semliki Valley lay at their feet, so like a lake at its eastern extremity that one of the officers exclaimed that it was the lake, and the female followers of the Egyptians set up a shrill Lululus on seeing their own lake, the Albert Nyanza again. With the naked eye it did appear like the lake; but a field-glass revealed that it was a level grassy plain, while with the ripeness of its grass. As the plain recedes south-westerly the bushes become thicker, finally acacias appear in their forests, and beyond these, again, the dead black thickness of an impenetrable tropical forest; but the plain as far as the eye could command continued to lie ten to twelve miles wide between these mountain barriers, and through the centre of it, sometimes inclining towards the south-east mountains, sometimes to the south-western range, the Semliki River pours its waters towards the Albert Nyanza. As they approached nearer, the range of mountains, the Snow Mountain itself being set deeply in the range, was less seen, for nigher ridges obtruded themselves and barred the view. "In altitude above the sea I should estimate it to be between 18,000 and 19,000 feet. The huts of the natives, the Bakonju, are seen as high as 8,000 feet above the sea." After nineteen days' march they approached the lake discovered by Mr. Stanley himself in 1877 and marked on the maps Muta Nzige, and which he proposes to call the Albert Edward Nyanza. Out of it flowed the Semliki towards the Albert Nyanza.

THE SOURCES OF THE NILE.

Mr. Stanley concludes his letter by stating that the importance of the Albert Edward Nyanza, which is a comparatively small lake, "lies in the fact that it is the receiver of all the streams at the extremity of the south-western, or left, Nile basins, and discharges those waters by one river—the Semliki—into the Albert Nyanza, in like manner as Lake Victoria receives all streams from the extremity of the south-eastern, or right, Nile basin and pours those waters by the Victoria Nile into the Albert Nyanza. These two Niles, amalgamating in Lake Albert, leaves this under the well-known name of White Nile."

A NEW POST FOR MR. STANLEY.

The *Times* says:—Mr. Stanley, we are assured by a high authority, is not likely to be home much before the end of January. He will probably stay for some time at Mombasa, and give the benefit of his experience there to Mr. George Mackenzie in organising the government of British East Africa. It is hoped that Mr. Stanley himself, after a rest, might be induced to undertake the administration of this important region, and, if it were necessary, we have reason to believe he might be quite willing to become a British subject. It would evidently be of the highest importance to British interests in this region that a man who has done such magnificent work in Africa, and shown himself so supremely capable under the most trying conditions, should be retained to look after them.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

SPEECH OF KING HUMBERT.

THE ceremony of opening the new session of the Italian Chamber by the King on Monday, the 25th ultimo, is described as having been unusually brilliant.

The King, whose voice sounded louder and more sonorous than usual, commenced by expressing the pride which he felt, and which, he said, could be shared by all Italians, at seeing the work of the unity and liberty of Italy consolidated in such a way as to exclude any further apprehension of scares or dangers. (Applause.) "Italy," continued His Majesty, "has achieved in thirty years what was the work of a century for other nations. My father gave independence to the country, and I, with your co-operation, have been able to give equality to all citizens. (Applause.) Everybody now participates in the administration of the State, a full share in public life having been granted to all classes of society, and the sincerity of the ballot being guaranteed. We can joyfully greet the new representation of the Communes and Provinces, for it is a popular one. The application of the new Communal and Provincial Law has shown that there may be private divergances of opinion in Italy, but the people are at one in feeling confidence in the national institutions, and are unanimously devoted to their country. (Applause.) You will proceed, in harmony, to examine social problems, which no one can henceforward ignore, and in regard to which delay would be a mistaken course. I make the glory of my reign to consist, above all, in the well-being of the humbler classes, in order that the greatest glory of Italy may spring from the consent of all." (Applause.)

The Speech then announced the presentation of various bills, including measures for reforming charitable institutions, for securing the better protection of the lives of workmen while following their occupations, and for ameliorating the position of schoolmasters; also for unifying the educational system in the primary schools, and for simplifying and introducing economy in the administration of the State. Other bills of minor importance are likewise announced. The King afterwards proceeded as follows:—

"Italy is emerging from the crisis from which agriculture and commerce have suffered during late years, and in order to allow them time to completely recover themselves, the Government will not apply to you for fresh taxation. (Prolonged applause.) When the Budget of the State shall have righted itself by the natural increase in the public revenue, the growth of the general wealth will spontaneously suggest eventual taxes which the country could then be called upon to bear without undue stress. This, however, would only occur should there continue to exist a slight deficit, which, in accord with the Government, you will be able to remove. In emulation of the universal activity, you have favoured Italian productions; but the protection of the national productions ought not to be inspired by distrust and suspicion. Now that you have laid a solid foundation for the development of Italian industry, the Government intend to propose to you the abolition of the differential tariffs between France and Italy—(applause)—which you approved in a period of transition, but which, if they were maintained, would stand in the way of progress in the direction of a more liberal commercial regime. Peace seems better assured to Europe to-day than ever, thanks to the counsels of the Great Powers, my work and that of my allies. (Prolonged applause.) The questions which are capable of disturbing it have not all been dealt with. We shall, therefore, continue with vigilant care, but without burdening the Budget to too great an extent, to provide for the needs of the army and the navy, which are the ramparts of our unity, and, in conjunction with the justice of our cause, are eloquent interpreters of our interests in the world. I, however, have confidence that, thanks to the wisdom of Governments and the prudence of nations, it will not be necessary to make use of the arms which are being prepared by all. We are about to lay ours down in Africa, where success which favours those who deserve it, has smiled upon our policy, with the result that vast possessions are assured to us, and a wide sphere of action is, henceforward, open to our influence. (Cheers.) The international arrangements which are being discussed with our participation will procure for us, we hope, the glory of serving efficaciously the cause of humanity in that Continent, where barbarity, in its most cruel form, still outrages it. In the meanwhile, we shall spread the principles of civilisation within our new frontiers, and carry them to a Sovereign and people who have confidence in our loyal friendship, and, as in the glorious times when Italian genius extended the limits of the known world, all will profit by our work. It is thus that I intend, together with my Government and you, to make new Italy blessed."

The principal items of interest this week bearing upon the situation in Europe are the short speech of the Czar to his artillery officers, to which we referred in our last, and the pacific and encouraging address of the King of Italy at the opening of the Italian Parliament.

THE CZAR'S SPEECH.

The following is the full text of the Czar's speech to his officers on Nov. 20:—

"Gentlemen of the Artillery,—I am happy to be able to congratulate you on to-day's jubilee of 500 years, and proud that this rare occasion has occurred in my reign. I sincerely thank you all, artillerymen present, past, and absent, for your unalterable bravery, and am convinced that our artillery as well as the rest of our army will distinguish itself on the field of battle as before. God grant that this may not happen soon. May the Almighty spare us that heavy trial, but if it comes, then I am persuaded that our brave artillery, with the other branches of the army, will maintain the honour and glory of our dear fatherland. Cheers for our artillery."

The *Standard* says:—There is no need to cast the slightest doubt on the sincerity of the hatred of war with which the Czar is believed to be animated by those who know him best. At the same time, it would be the height of misplaced optimism to place much reliance on the personal feelings of Alexander III., which, moreover, as we have observed, he shares with all rightly-constituted human beings. It is more to the purpose to keep our eyes fixed on the military policy and preparations of Russia, since these will afford us safer guidance in the striving to estimate the chances of war and peace in the near future of which the Czar speaks, and it is certainly a remarkable circumstance that, at the very moment Alexander III. petitions Heaven to save him and his people from the trials and risks of war, his Government is more active and unremitting than ever in pushing forward those armaments which would have no meaning unless we assumed them to be inspired by a belief on the part of the Ruler of the Russian Empire that a war of huge proportions is not so very distant after all. Nor is it possible, with the best will in the world, and with every desire to judge fairly and impartially, and to abstain from applying to one Government suspicions that are not urged or felt against other Governments, to escape from the conclusion that, when Russia masses and multiplies its armies, it necessarily does so in view of conflicts which it intends, at the fitting moment, to provoke. Will any one affirm that, if the Czar chose to maintain the Russian army at a figure that represented the purely defensive capacity of the Empire, he could not do so with perfect safety? Will the most fanatical adversary of Germany, or Austria, or Italy, or England assert that any or all of these Powers would deliberately and gratuitously fasten a quarrel on Russia, in order to invade that country, to curtail its territories, or to diminish its legitimate influence? It is this which renders, not Austria alone, but the whole world, so exceedingly vigilant and sensitive in regard to Russian armaments. We know already how enormous are the military levies of that vast Empire, what immense sums are spent out of its strictly limited resources in perfecting its military organisation, and what an imposing number of armed men it could easily place in the field. Even the maintenance of forces such as Russia has kept under arms for several years past has been incompatible with the theory that Russia is a pacific and conservative State, that respects the territorial arrangements sanctioned by public treaties. But, notwithstanding the devout prayers of Alexander III. for the preservation of general peace, Russia is not content with the formidable military power it already holds at its disposal. Scarcely a week passes without our correspondents, either in Vienna or Berlin, having to record military movements on the part of Russia that cannot, by the utmost stretch of charitable interpretation, be regarded as inspired by pacific ends. Indeed, whenever the Russian press, or any apologist of Russian policy, condescends to proffer any explanation of these manifest and continous preparation for future war, the only explanation vouchsafe is that Russia is an independent State, and must, therefore, be allowed to be the best judge, not only of the amount of military force it considers indispensable, but of the manner in which this force should be distributed. It is always ostentatiously added that Germany, Austria, and other States are equally free to decide kindred questions for themselves. If Russia were threatened by the fear of wanton invasion, if Germany or Austria had at any time proposed to reconstitute Poland as an independent kingdom, or in any other way to curtail the territorial sovereignty of the Czar, this attitude and these armaments would be intelligible. As it is, they cannot be reconciled with any genuine and passionate love of peace. Is it wonderful that, in such circumstances, Germany and Austria have to add to their armies, extend their military railways, and apply to their Legislatures for further grants for their army and their navy?

ENGLAND AND THE SULTAN.

The correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* at Constantinople sends the following:—I learn that most interesting memoirs by a person who has long held a very high place in the confidence of the Sultan are in course of preparation for publication, and that they will contain important disclosures on the subject of the Sultan's private sentiments towards England, and the irritation which he feels at the steady progres of England's influence in Arabia and the Mussulman world generally through the Indian Mahometan pilgrims who yearly flock in crowds to Mecca. There the Mussulmans from every part of the world meet, and are enabled to compare notes as to the characters of the respective governments under which they live. The Sultan, according to the portion of the memoirs referred to, is by no means pleased that the Indian pilgrims are able to make reports to his subjects of their condition under the British in striking and melancholy contrast to their own under his immediate personal rule. I hear from a good source that the resentment felt by the Sultan at the undermining of his power and the obstacles to his aims resulting from this course has had a great deal to do with the extravagant display and apparent cordiality of his manner towards the German Emperor and his suite during their visit, and will be found to count for much in his future relations with England. Germans and English are of course equally Ghaiours in his eyes, but it seems the Emperor William and Count Hebert Bismarck while here succeeded in making him believe that the German Ghaiour is the more disinterested and less dangerous of the two. It has long been known that the Sultan cherished a secret animosity against England, but the true cause of it has never been so distinctly stated as, I understand, it will be in the memoirs I have alluded to.

EXPENDITURE ON MILITRAY SERVICES.

THE reports of the Public Accounts Committee of the House of Commons for the last session, now complete, furnished a full and exhaustive commentary upon the expenditure of all the public departments. Particular attention has been given to the statements of War Office expenditure, and on many points the committee and the Auditor-General, who is the special officer of the committee, seem to have been very much dissatisfied. It so happens that similar criticisms have been passed in previous years, and although every desire is expressed by those responsible for the department that the instructions shall be fully carried out, there is no reason to suppose that without a real stirring-up there will be any improvement in future.

DELAY IN PREPARING THE ACCOUNTS.

The most important point in the reports is the great delay which is experienced by the Auditor-General in obtaining the accounts from the War Office at all. In the first place, the Army Estimates are very meagre. There are pages after pages of figures, showing expenditure to be necessary, but no details or explanations, and the ultimate appropriation account, which should show how every penny voted by Parliament has been spent, is prepared in such form that it is difficult to identify the figures, and impossible even for an expert to state whether the funds have been strictly applied to those definite purposes for which they were provided. The Auditor-General reports that the army accounts are very much behind the Admiralty accounts, and reach him so late that he labours under very great disadvantages in his examination of them. There cannot be any valid reason for this; indeed, if any indulgence is due it would be to the navy, whose ships are cruising in all waters. As a matter of fact, the War Office system was reorganised as a consequence of Lord R. Churchill's first committee, for the express purpose of facilitating an earlier settlement of accounts, and to enable the Auditor-General to exercise a greater control. Yet the changes have not been productive, and there seems to be a deliberate intention on the part of some of the chiefs to obstruct the processes of audit and to give as little information as possible. For example, the manufacturing accounts from Woolwich Arsenal for the year ended March 31 last are not yet ready, and so far as we have been able to ascertain there has been no statement rendered of the work performed since 1887. Surely the House of Commons holds the remedy for this in its own hands.

THE SUAKIM ACCOUNTS.

Another matter upon which the committee commented severely was a deficiency in the account of army stores at Saukim to the value of £14,000. It appears now that these articles, embracing provisions, camp fittings, and miscellaneous accoutrements, were transferred to the Egyptian Government, and should have been included in the sum repaid to England for similar supplies, but by some oversight the whole sum was omitted. It would be comprehensible that a few tons of compressed hay or preserved meat, or a few bales of blankets might be overlooked, but that such a quantity of articles as is represented by the sum of £14,000 could have been forgotten until the investigation by the committee reveals an utter want of system in the local organisation, and an entire absence of control in the headquarters department. It is wholly a matter of defective accounting, for no commissariat or ordnance store officer could have made such a mistake, and although the official explanation embraced a long statement about the difficulty which has always existed in settling the liability of our own Government and the Egyptian Government respectively for the expense of the troops in Egypt, there was no doubt experienced by the committee in settling where the blame lay.

EXPENDITURE FOR INDIA.

The accounts as between India and the War Office seem to be very incomplete and almost to have excited the wrath of some members of the committee. It seems that the new defensive works at Aden are being constructed at the joint cost of India and this country, a very equitable arrangement, but towards the end of the financial year there was a plethora of money in the army coffers, and so £26,000 was paid away on account of these works without any reason or proof that the money had been earned. This is not the first instance of the reckless way in which as the financial year draws to an end, and there are found to be balances still unexpended, the spending departments, both naval and military, rush into extra expenditure on purpose to avoid a surrender to the Exchequer. There seems also to have been a very large payment made to India for stores at Bombay and other arsenals, but it does not appear that any account was taken of the things purchased, nor is there any evidence to shew that the stores were at all worth the sum paid for them. If the question be asked how is it that a department which is represented as being so urgently in want of money can squander its funds in this fashion, the answer will be found in the peculiar circumstances of the army accounts for this year, which caused a large and unexpected surplus. It was the year in which the whole charge for ordnance for the navy was transferred from the army to navy votes. Under the easy-going dilatory War Office system, the stock of naval stores had been suffered to dwindle down: guns, projectiles, powder, small-arms, all were in arrear; and, so long as the army wants were supplied, no further trouble was taken. At the end of the year, therefore, the money voted for naval stores was found not to have been expended, and was returned to the Exchequer as a surplus, or at least as much of it was returned as the army people were unable to appropriate for their own particular service. There is a rumour that the Estimates Committees will be reappointed during the coming session, and indeed it is necessary, for there has not yet been a full explanation of the whole of these transactions.

EXPENDITURE UNDER ROYAL WARRANTS.

Another point upon which the committee was much exercised was the singular power claimed by the War Office officials under cover of the Secretary of State, to interpret Royal Warrants affecting pay and pensions of the army as they pleased. The officials witnesses contended with one accord that the Secretary of State, which of course means themselves, is the sole interpreter of these important documents. It is satisfactory to find that the committee "entirely dissents from this view," and held that there was absolute necessity for reference to be made to the Treasury. This may give little satistaction to all those officers who at the close of long and honourable careers have found their small pensions calculated at rates below what they appeared to be entitled to, and how have been able to obtain no redress or hearing of their ples for reconsideration; but it is to be hoped that similar injustices will not be perpetrated in the future. We are glad to learn that one officer, at any rate, has lately obtained the Royal endorsement to a Petition of Rights, setting forth his grievances in this particular, and that the whole matter will be adjudicated upon in a court of law.—*The Globe.*

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THE CRONIN MURDER TRIAL.

IN the Cronin murder trial at Chicago on Friday, Pauline Hoertel, who gave evidence for the prosecution, describing how she saw Dr. Cronin enter the cottage on May 4, was re-called for further cross-examination. She deposed that her husband put a new lock on the door of their house before May 4 in order to keep her out. Salzman gave evidence to the effect that he had helped Hoertel to put the lock on the door, but that it was after May 8. John Swift, a policeman, was re-called, and made some corrections in his previous evidence.

On Saturday, Mr. Forrest, counsel for the defence, announced that the distiller Lynch, whose depositions, it was proposed to take, had relapsed, and that it had, therefore, been decided to proceed without his evidence. There being no more witnesses present, the Court adjourned until Monday, when Mertes, the milkman, who gave evidence for the prosecution on Nov. 7, tending to identify the prisoners Kunze and Coughlin as having driven up in a buggy to the cottage on May 4, the night of the murder, was recalled by the defence. He said that a day or so after the body had been found he told a policeman that he saw a bay horse with a white face coming in a northerly direction to the cottage, where it stopped. He admitted having told the police officers that he did not know on what day he saw the team drive up. Fralick gave evidence that he had employed Kunze from April 26 to June 29. Kunze went to work on May 4, at eight o'clock in the morning, and stopped about 5.30 in the evening. He went to work on the Monday, May 6, at the usual hour. Three witnesses then testified that they saw O'Sullivan several miles from Lakeview on March 19, at the time that Carlston said Burke told O'Sullivan he had rented the cottage. Crow, a policeman, testified that Mertes had told him he did not see the face of the man who alighted from the buggy at the cottage, and he did not see much of the man who remained in the buggy, as the hood was up, but he was much smaller than the man who got down. Mertes could not tell witness what day this occurred. Mr. Forrest then announced that this closed the case for the defence. The Court, on the motion of the prisoner Begg's counsel, admitted evidence as to the latter's record of the proceedings in Camp 20 on Feb. 8 last, when the motion to investigate the reading of the report on the trial of the triangle in Dr. Cronin's camp was carried. The State then commenced to produce rebutting evidence. Dr. Patrick Curran deposed that he saw James Lyman on the night on which Dr. Cronin's body was found. Witness was asked whether Lyman said that the executive body had ordered the death of Dr. Cronin, but this was objected to by the defence, and a long discussion ensued, during which Begg's counsel declared that his client never appointed a committee to try Cronin. Eventually the Court adjourned for a time, pending the judge's decision on the question. On reassembling the judge sustained the defence's objection. The hearing of rebutting evidence was resumed on the opening of the court on Tuesday. The prosecution produced witnesses to prove that Begg was not at the Pacific Hotel on May 4 last, as sworn by witnesses for the defence. William Nieman, the saloon keeper, on being recalled by the State, said he had been introduced to James Hyland, who was not the tall man who entered his saloon on the nights of May 4 and 5. Two other witnesses contradicted another portion of the testimony for the defence. Stanton and Macmahon, respectively the proprietor and the foreman of the printing office where O'Sullivan's cards were printed, gave an account contrary to that given by O'Sullivan's men concerning the delivery of the cards. Ebersol, an inspector of police stated that neither of the officers, Rowan and Crowe whom he sent out to investigate the murder, had ever reported that Mertes told him that he heard fighting and scuffling in Carlson's cottage.

Marie Bruno said Mrs. Hoertel's husband purchased from her during the last week in April the lock which he put on the door to keep his wife out, thus contradicting the witness who swore that the lock was purchased after May 4. Albert Kleinecke stated that during the week ending May 4 he saw Mrs. Hoertel enter her house by climbing a ladder to the second storey window.

Edward King declared that he would not believe, even under oath, the witness Salzman, who had said he saw the lock put on Hoertel's door after May 8. Other witnesses also gave Salzman a bad name. The Court adjourned till Nov. 29.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY CONFERENCE.

ON Friday, at Brussels, Lord Vivian presented the delegates from the English philanthropic societies and from the Anti-Slavery Society to the King. His Majesty expressed appreciation of the work of the latter society, and regret that the great age of Mr. Edmund Sturge, the chairman, prevented his presence at the conference. The King added that he felt hopeful in regard to the steps now being taken for the suppression of the slave trade, and that he was firmly determined to suppress it in the Congo States. He relied on the support of British public opinion to assist his efforts. He feared, however, that domestic slavery in Africa would not be done away with for many years.

Mr. F. W. Fox read an address from the Aborigines' Protection Society, stating the aims of the society, and expressing the hope that the Powers would take measures to destroy the legal status of slavery, would prohibit the trade in alcoholic liquors and firearms, and establish communications between the principal ports and the interior.

The King, in reply, expressed sympathy with the views of the society, and hoped that the Conference would promote the welfare of the African populations.

On Saturday the Conference unanimously adopted a declaration that territorial questions remain outside its competency. The Conference next appointed a committee to consider measures with regard to the slave trade carried on by sea. This committee is composed of the representatives of Germany, Belgium, France, Great Britain, Italy, Persia, Portugal, Russia, and Turkey.

This committee was formally constituted on Monday by the president of the Conference. It then decided that the study of technical matters should be entrusted to a special sub-committee, composed of Dr. Arendt, Rear-Admiral Humann, Sir Arthur Havelock, Captain Moore, Captains Capello and de Castilho, M. Rimsky Korsakoff, and M. de Martens. This sub-committee will appoint its own reporters, who will give an account of its labours to the committee, which in its turn has charged M. Bourse, Sir John Kirk, and M. de Martens to present its general report to the Conference.

The *Times* correspondent at Brussels says it is believed that the Conference will limit the right of search to indigenous craft. If they hoist a European flag they will have to prove that they do so with the authorisation of the country of which they bear the flag. The plan adopted by the Conference is to consider first the measures to be taken against the slave traffic in the places where slaves are captured, and follow it through the routes which the caravans take to their countries of destination, either by land or by sea. Afterwards the Conference will direct its attention to the countries where the slaves are sold. The committees already appointed will prepare the resolutions which the Conference will have to take as regards these two most important parts of its programme. Amongst the important documents presented by Belgium to the Conference is the collection of international Acts and documents relative to the legislation of Eastern countries. The present state of the public law on the subject of the slave traffic will thus be made perfectly plain.

LADY CHURCHILL will succeed Lady Ampthill as Lady-in-waiting on the Queen, and she is to accompany her Majesty to Osborne. Lord Bridport and Lord Burghley go to Windsor next Tuesday as Lord and Groom in Waiting, and they are to remain at Court until the Queen leaves for the Isle of Wight. Major-General Du Plat and Colonel Carington will be the Equerries-in-Waiting on the Queen during next month until her Majesty leaves Windsor.

LORD BLACHFORD, better known as Sir Frederick Rogers, whose death is announced, was one of Mr. Gladstone's oldest friends, says *Truth*. He was a shining light at Oriel in the most palmy days of that college, a High Churchman, who, for a layman, took an active part in the Oxford movement, and always a decided Liberal. Lord Blachford was for nearly thirty years one of the most distinguished members of the permanent Civil Service. He was best known in connection with the Colonial Office, of which he was Under-Secretary for eleven years. He was a man of rare abilities and of great culture, and was highly respected by all who enjoyed the privilege of his friendship. Lord Blachford was very popular in South Devon, and of late years he had resided principally at Blachford, his charming place near Ivybridge. He will be much missed by Dean Church, as they had been close friends for more than fifty years. He was the representative of John Rogers, the Marian martyr, who was burnt at Smithfield in 1555. Several of Lord Blachford's ancestors represented Plymouth in the House of Commons during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

INDIA IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

AT the Westminster Town Hall, on Monday, the 25th ulto., Sir R. Temple, M.P., delivered an address before a meeting of the East India Association, of which he is president, on "India in the House of Commons." In the course of his address, Sir R. Temple said that whether India were ever likely to be lost on the floor of the House of Commons or not, that disaster would not occur in the present Parliament, which was too sensible of its duty towards India. By the new electoral system, election expenses had been so much reduced that it was possible now, as it had never before been for those who had served the country in one or an other of the Imperial services in India to enter Parliament in later life. A large number of men with real and practical Indian experience at present hold seats in Parliament, and while more fully representing India, they took care that no rash or ill-considered legislation for India should be carried through. Again owing to the development of the railway system in India, it was now possible for English politicians to see a great deal of the country in a few months, and the knowledge of Indian affairs thus obtained, though not very profound, at least gave the power of appreciating what was said and written by those of

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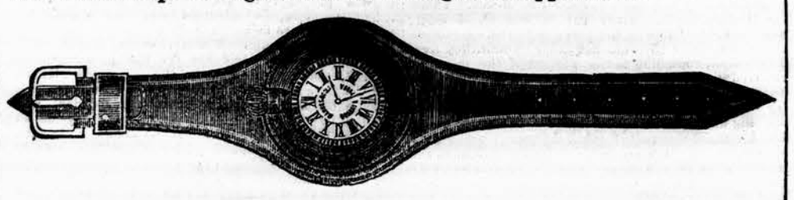

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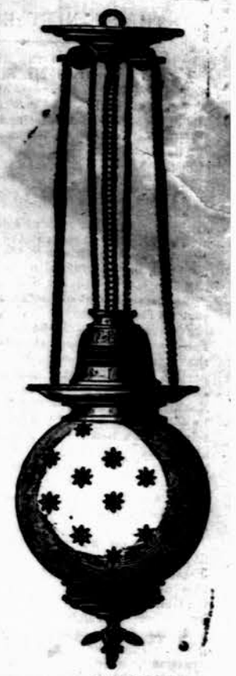

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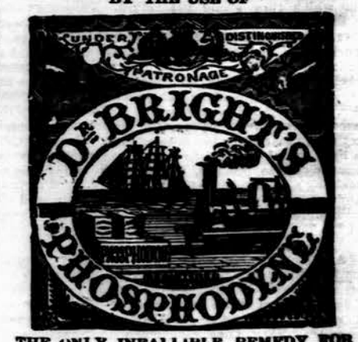

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